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Article

The Place of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in National Development Programs 1

Commodity Notes

Coffee : European Common Market 8
Fats and Oils : European Common Market 11
Beef and Cattle : European Common Market 14
Dairy Products : European Common Market 16
Bananas : European Common Market 18
Quarterly Notes on Commodity Markets 20

Statistics

PRODUCTION : *New and Revised Production Data — Olives and Olive Oil — Copra — Groundnuts — Cottonseed — Linseed — Soybeans — Sesame Rapeseed — Sunflowerseed — Palm Kernels and Palm Oil — Meat — Cheese — Dairy Products* 22

TRADE : *Wheat and Wheat Flour — Rice — Olive Oil — Soybeans and Oil — Groundnuts and Oil — Linseed and Oil — Palm Kernels and Oil — Palm Oil — Copra and Coconut Oil — Cottonseed and Oil* 35

PRICES : *Price Series of International Significance — Oilseeds — Fats and Oils — Index Numbers, International Market Prices of Oilseeds and Fats and Oils — Maritime Freight Rates* 49

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Two working parties were appointed by the Conference : one examined problems connected with the selective expansion of production and consumption ; the other dealt with matters of rural welfare in the region. Reports of both working parties are incorporated in this publication.

Recent developments in the food and agricultural situation in Latin America form the basis for the opening chapter of the Conference report, followed by a synopsis of the work of FAO throughout the area. Major policy questions of regional interest, such as selective expansion, rural welfare, and land settlement and colonization, are also discussed.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. VI, No. 10 October 1957

*THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

Very few member countries of FAO that have decided on a policy of national planning have as yet any method of developing a comprehensive and balanced program of economic development. Where such a program is being formulated, it should cover all phases of the economy, be balanced as between the emphasis laid on different industrial fields, and as between the costs of the program and the resources available to meet it, and should be supported by detailed realistic projects necessary to carry it into effect, which have been worked out and agreed to by all agencies and groups involved in its implementation.

Hardly anywhere, however, are general programs supported by agreed detailed projects to implement them or by official legislation or decrees making them legally effective and binding even as a general guide for the expenditure of public investment funds. In nearly all cases, the actual development program consists only of a "bundle of projects," either industry by industry or intermixed, with no effective advance reconciliation with available resources (especially financial ones) or taking into consideration the projects which promise to return the most for the scarce resources used, or to make the maximum contribution to the country's balanced development. This same situation exists also within the planning of agriculture itself. The situation with respect to over-all balanced programming is thus considerably worse even than that with respect to balanced programming of agriculture.

In some countries agricultural programming embraces forestry and fisheries. In other, however, these are not include in the more or less incomplete agricultural programs, but are handled as separate phases or groups of projects. Because professional and administrative units dealing with forestry and fisheries are still poorly organized in many underdeveloped countries, the advance programs and projects for the development of these sectors are in general less well worked out than those for farming and livestock development. In a few cases, however, where national forest services are traditional and long established, their long-time development programs are the best of any of those within FAO's general field.

One point which is often overlooked in forestry planning is that wood is used in one form or another in almost every sector of the economy. Therefore, if industrial or rural development is planned, requirements of wood and its products will have to be evaluated, both with regard to an appropriate development of the timber industries and the repercussions on the forests. The protective functions of the forest and the principle of sustained yield must, at the same time, receive proper attention. This form of co-ordinated programming is particularly important in less developed countries in view of the important role forestry can play in the early phases of industrialization.

Because so many of the issues lie outside the field of agriculture, and involve questions of balance between agriculture and other phases of the economy, agricultural program making might best be carried forward if a country is planning other parts of its economic development at the same time. International agencies can provide technical assistance experts on other aspects of economic planning and program making: industrial, commercial, health, education, finance, transportation, etc.

If a country can arrange for — and make effective use of — technical assistance experts in all major aspects of economic development at the same time, it will greatly increase its prospects of working out a national program of economic de-

* This is a somewhat abbreviated version of a report to be submitted by the Secretariat to the Ninth Session of the FAO Conference, which will meet in Rome 2 November 1957, in response to a request from the Twenty-Sixth Session of the FAO Council.

velopment that is well balanced in all its parts, and that will work as smoothly as possible without serious gaps, or going too fast in some parts and too slow in others. The experts cannot do the work themselves, of course. The country itself must be willing to establish the necessary arrangements and organizations through which all concerned can work out the economic program and all its subordinate details. Also, it must devote to the job the manpower, time, and careful study and thought that are necessary to develop a real integrated national program, with the activities and projects to be carried through by federal, state and local governments, co-operative organizations, private business concerns, educational institutions, and all other groups involved, clearly worked out and agreed to.

Problems which should be Considered in National Development Programming

Over-all Balance between Industry and Agriculture

The industries of forestry, agriculture, and fisheries all rely predominantly on rural population, employ the resources of land and water, and are otherwise inter-related in many ways. This is so because they are basic exploitative or extractive industries which gather products available in nature or produced by its use, and pass them on as fundamental raw materials for all other human industries. Because of this character of rural industries, one of the basic problems is to maintain the proper balance, under the conditions of each country, between the rate of development in farming, forestry, and fisheries and in the rest of the economy. (For convenience, this will be called "industry" here, although it embraces much else.)

Although the best balance between rural and non-rural development will differ with each country, and cannot be determined in advance, certain limits can be set. If too much emphasis is put on industry and agriculture is neglected — or even, as in some cases, discriminated against for the benefit of industry through unduly low prices, excessive taxes, or burdensome exchange regulations that hold back from farmers and other rural workers too large a share of the value of their products — that may have serious repercussions. In several Latin American countries, for example, such policies have either checked the expansion in agricultural output while the rest of the economy grew, or have even resulted in a sharp fall in agricultural output. The results have been a reduction in agricultural exports, usually the backbone of foreign trade in such countries, or a rise in food imports, with consequent grave effects on foreign exchange balances and often severe inflationary pressures.

Besides, if the local needs for food are ignored, this will have serious effects on the health and efficiency of the population.

At the other extreme, if too little attention is devoted to industry, there will not be employment opportunities in other industries for existing surplus or underemployed rural poulation, increased technical efficency in rural industries will be retarded by the low wage rates, the lack of alternative opportunities in other industries, the slow growth of domestic markets for their products, and inadequate transport, marketing, and processing industries, and the country will continue to depend on rural exports for most of its foreign exchange earnings. Within these broad limits of neither too much nor too little, individual projects will have to be selected initially on the basis of objective cost and benefit appraisals. The projects that promise to return the most real income for the costs involved can be selected. These appraisals take into account both direct and indirect prospective returns and costs. Within the limits just mentioned, such studies can aid countries to include in their final development programs those projects which, in terms of economic theory, have the highest marginal returns for the scarce resources utilized, and extend the developments in each line up to the point, so far as practicable, that the marginal returns are about the same in all the different lines. This general principle is, however, not so easy to interpret in practice, especially when it comes to evaluating the indirect returns.

Population problems are also an essential over-all consideration. As countries develop, more of their labor is used in industry and less on the land or sea. Uses of underemployed labor, the shift from farm to city, and the necessary training to facilitate this shift, must all be considered.

Land is used by industry as well as by rural activities. Towns, factories, ports, railways, roads, airports and hydraulic developments use land and water just as do rural industries. Especially in countries with heavy population pressure, the diversion of land from rural to industrial use must be counted as one of the cost of industrialization and, where possible, land of little agricultural value should be used.

Technical progress — increasing production per man and per acre or per unit of other inputs — is an essential component of economic progress, and one of the chief aims of economic development programs. Only through over-all increased real output per caput can national standards of living rise. But if output per worker increases equally fast in farm and city industries, workers must move from the country to the city — for with industrial development and rising real national income per caput, the demand for industrial

goods and services rises much more rapidly than for food and agricultural products. This is not true of forest products, however, for which demand is also very elastic with growing real income. It also will not necessarily follow in countries with great unused resources for expansion in rural industries,[1] and with products whose export markets offer possibilities for large and continued expansion. To the extent that expanded rural production can be substituted for present imports, there may also be room for more expansion of agriculture in individual countries; but such expansion is economic only when the country concerned is better fitted to produce more of such products than of other products, agricultural or non-agricultural, which the same resources could otherwise produce. Too great an expansion of agricultural products for "import substitution" will, of course, also tend to narrow international markets for other exporting countries.

In many respects, expansion of rural and urban industries will be complementary rather than competing. Thus, the opening of new areas for agriculture or forestry may depend upon road or railway projects that also provide opportunities for greater industrial development; hydro-electric developments, and especially combined valley resource developments, embrace rural industries as well as industrial aspects, and particularly add to fisheries possibilities; projects to improve marketing and processing facilities for rural industries simultaneously provide more employment and income in industrial and service occupations; while the provision of necessary government services to rural industries also creates new useful service activities and employment in urban centers, not only in government agencies, but also in educational and scientific institutions.

Finally, many essential early projects to aid economic development provide the necessary background of economic and power facilities which are essential for both rural and urban development. Such "infrastructure" projects and investment in communications, transportation, basic government services in law and order, health, welfare, and social security, etc., provide the essential conditions without which any type of advanced society cannot exist, and serve all occupations and all industries, providing the environment necessary for their growth and development.

Technical Aspects of the Balance between Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Competition for Land and Water

In planning economic development, there is always the question of which land should be used for forests, which for grazing, and which for crop production or mixed farming; and similarly, farming and fisheries compete for land use where fish might be produced in lakes, swamps, or artificial ponds. Sometimes forests establish themselves on marginal lands as population moves away into the cities, and this has happened in many areas, e.g., parts of France, Austria, and much of the northern and northeastern sections of the United States. Heavy overgrazing can compact the soil, reduce reseeding, and greatly increase run-off, flooding, and soil erosion and destruction. Only within specific and well-controlled limits can the same areas be used simultaneously for forest and grazing if the results are not to be disastrous — as is evident in the heavily denuded hills and mountains of the entire Mediterranean basin and much of the coasts of the Black and Caspian seas, owing to the combination of heavy overgrazing with the ubiquitous goat, the principal factor in soil destruction in the cradle of the Western civilization.

In some regions, notably in irrigated rice areas, there are opportunities for use of the land and water for fish and rice simultaneously, with benefit to both. Where this condition exists, it can add greatly to food production. The same is true of stocking artificial reservoirs with suitable varieties of fish.

Conservation Aspects

Over-exploitation in any form can destroy the resources of soil, or so deplete them that it takes years to recover. Some examples have been mentioned above. In addition, heedless use of tropical soils may lead to excessive leaching of the fine particles into the subsoil and the accumulation of an impervious hardpan, which together destroy the soil almost permanently for food production. Excessive cultivation in tilled crops on rolling or even sometimes quite flat land can create gulleys and destroy the top soil by sheet erosion; it can increase the silt content of streams to the point where navigation becomes impossible, and silting up of dams, channels, and other outlets creates havoc and leads to heavy counter-expenditures in dredging, etc. Efforts to counter such erosion by suitable selection and rotation in soil-conserving crops, more direct physical measures such as strip cropping, contour plowing, and tree planting on steep slopes and areas unsuitable for crops, have been very effective in controlling erosion and increasing output at the same time. Where hydro-electric, flood control, and irrigation, works are threatened with destruction by the rapid silting up of the dams, upstream control projects, including grazing control and reforestation in critical areas (sometimes only 10 percent of the watershed in

[1] Rural industries cover farming, forestry, and fisheries.

the upper slopes) plus small up-stream dams and other structures, can increase considerably the useful life of many projects and not only save money, but maintain power, flood-control, and irrigation services indefinitely, while the lack of alternative suitable dam sites would mean the entire project would be lost, sometimes in 10 years in cases of severe silting, and often within 25 to 75 years.

Re-establishing forests on lands heavily overgrazed presents more difficulties, for grazing restrictions can be effective only when supported by the local communities. Before that can be achieved they must not only be convinced of its necessity, but also provided with some effective alternative way of feeding their animals and of maintaining their contribution to the villages' food supply and income. That means that such forestry projects must be intimately associated with concurrent irrigation, soil improvement and range improvement projects in the villages, so staged in time and place that increased resources for, and actual production of, fodder crops or other alternative new production will be occurring in the same villages as rapidly, or more so, than the hillland grazing is being reduced.

Irrigation and drainage schemes have profound effects on fish stocks and may destroy or create valuable fisheries. This aspect should be taken into account when the costs and benefits of such schemes are calculated.

Production of Food

Farming and fisheries both produce food, and fisheries especially provide for human and animal feeding a source of additional proteins that are so short in the diets in many countries. Fishing, except for fish culture in enclosed bodies of water, is still largely in the hunting stage, and in the absence of control over the use made of fish stocks, there is always the danger of over-exploitation of the most accessible of them, with consequent waste of resources. Fish when produced, however, are food and feed just as most other farm products; have parallel requirements for refrigeration, marketing, canning, and other processing facilities just as do most perishable foodstuffs from farms, and enter the diet of people and animals in competition with products produced by farms. In many countries, as scattered as Denmark, the Philippines, Chile, and the Union of South Africa, fish production has increased between 1938 and 1955 from fourfold to tenfold, and in South West Africa (by 1953) by nearly 70 times.

Under certain conditions, food production may be increased — and forestry production also — by combining farming and forestry in certain ways. An example is the use of windbreaks to protect the fields from blowing or drying out. Studies in Western Europe and in the U.S.S.R. have shown that shelter belts, which may occupy say 4 to 5 percent of the total land area, can increase the production to as much as 100 percent above production on unsheltered fields, and at the same time improve the quality of the crops. In Denmark, increased yields ran 11 to 20 percent for grain and 11 to 33 percent for straw, while most fodder, root, and hay crops showed increases of one eighth to one fourth in yield. In the U.S.S.R., the increase was found especially great in dry years, when protected fields yielded 1½ to 3 times as much as unprotected fields, as compared to 10 to 30 percent gain in wet years. Apparently shelter belts are especially desirable in dry climates, or climates with alternating wet and dry years, and then not only increase the production of food, but also yield some forest products at the same time.

On farms, food production of course competes with production of crops — textiles, oils and fats — for industrial use. At some margins, oils and resins from crops also compete with those from forest products, notably in turpentine and resin, while forest products, cotton, and jute compete over a wide range previously reserved to textile products, and same foods have (at least in times of emergency) been produced from wood pulp. Synthetic fibers and paper are produced from forest products, farm wastes (notably bagasse and straw), weeds previously not utilized at all, as well as from resins, and petroleum and coal derivatives. Competition and substitution in this field have many technical as well as economic ramifications, which are constantly changing with new discoveries and technological developments.

Use of Rural Manpower

In this area, farms, fisheries, and forestry show competitive as well as complementary relationships. Historically, in "opening up" a virgin wooded country, forestry (together with fishing and hunting) comes first, with farms following in as the forests are denuded and providing opportunities for much more intensive use of labor on the same area. With the introduction of sustained yield forestry combined with forest industries and with advance planning based on soil and forest inventories, a different development may take place. The trees may be cleared away on good agricultural soils, which then are made available for subsistence or even commercial farming; while the poorer or more remote soils are kept permanently in trees under proper management, and provide work in slack seasons of the year.

Direct competition with fishing is less frequent, except where irrigation or other land development projects are carried through in a region where previously the main opportunity for earning a living was in fishing; or where, as in some northern countries, fishing and forestry are seasonally combined.

Mixed Enterprises

Examples of combined forestry and agriculture, forestry and fishing, and agriculture and fishing are common in many countries. In the more northerly countries, such as Finland or comparable areas in North America, a mixture of farming in the growing season with work in the woods during the winter is common, the farmers having a considerable area of forest as part of the farm (in fact, in much of North America, a "farm woodlot" as a source of wood is a regular part of every farm in most regions). In many parts of the world, families in fishing villages often combine fishing with subsistence agriculture, and sometimes with commercial agriculture. Similarly, in Newfoundland and other areas on northern seas, people living along the coasts work as fishermen in the summer time and in the woods in winter. In all these cases, the three different lines of rural work are combined as a single business or occupation. In some cases, but less frequently, one of these rural occupations, usually subsistence farming, is combined with mining.

Within the rural industries themselves there are, of course, also many instances of "mixed enterprises." In agriculture, for instance, integrated systems of livestock and crop farming help maintain soil fertility, contribute to the efficient utilization of labor, and the establishment of a rural economy less vulnerable to adverse weather conditions. Many fisheries are seasonal and the same enterprise to be fully efficient must be equipped to deal with them in turn.

Combined-Resource Developments

In many cases large projects will combine developments affecting two, and sometimes all three, of these rural occupations. This is especially so in the case of combined-resource valley developments, such as those developed by the Tennessee Valley and the Damodar Valley Authorities. Such developments may combine many activities: (*a*) a series of dams and storage basins for flood control, irrigation, hydro-electric power, fisheries development, recreational use, and fertilizer and other industrial projects, with improvement of the agriculture based on soil conservation, irrigation, fertilization, and other practices; (*b*) afforestation and improved forestry management including, where feasible, the establishment of integrated forest industries (sawmills, paper and pulp plants, and chemical industries with sustained-yield use of the forests); (*c*) grazing control and other measures over the critical areas in the drainage basin to reduce erosion and prevent silting of the dams; (*d*) general industrial development in the region, based on the farm and forest raw materials, the cheap electrical power, and the growing buying power of the rural population. In such an area, technical work has at all times to include a proper consideration of the technologies and methods useful for farming, forestry, and fisheries. Extension, credit, and other governmental services, and provision of roads, schools, and the like, must take all three activities into full account.

Economic Aspects, Including Criteria for Selection of Projects

Cost/Benefit Ratios and Capital/Output Ratios

There are two steps in the appraisal of the economic suitability of individual projects: first, the careful appraisal of the prospective costs of an individual project, both over-all and in time, period by period and, in the same way, of the prospective returns from it, both direct and indirect; and, second, the comparison of one project with another on the basis of their prospective costs and returns. In the appraisal of costs and benefits, all the available economic and technical information concerning the project must be utilized. In some cases, for instance irrigation projects in unsettled areas, not only will soil surveys (at least of a reconnaissance type) be needed, but also experimental work to determine the productivity and possible use of the land for crop production. Similarly, in forestry developments, forest surveys, including measurements and estimates of growing stock and growth, and sometimes forest experimental work, will be needed to appraise the allowable cut. Again, fishery projects need to include all that is known about the extent and nature of resource and an estimate of the costs involved in exploiting it at different levels. All costs which the governments or agencies developing the project will incur will have to be estimated. The estimation of indirect costs and of indirect benefits involves much uncertainty and wide scope for the exercise of judgment, taking in such possible sources of benefit as taxes from the increased incomes, local revenues from land or water and other fiscal results, improved water flow or reduced soil erosion and flood damages and other technical benefits. Where portions of the costs are borne by different government authorities and agencies, and portions of the receipts shared between them, the

appraisal of costs and benefits may well be broken down accordingly.

Once the costs and benefits, and their staging in time and their distribution between the agencies involved, have been calculated, they must be summarized and analyzed in a way that will assist the planning authorities in deciding which of several alternative projects will be most advantageous for the country, for instance by calculating cost/benefit and capital/output ratios. These ratios vary widely between different types of projects.

But in choosing projects decisions cannot be based on these ratios alone. Underdeveloped countries must, among other things, also consider the time that will elapse before the project will begin to pay its own way, for their capital resources are very limited and they cannot wait indefinitely before returns begin to come in from many of their projects. However, all projects cannot be quick-return of high-yield ones. Although in the early stages these projects may seem most advantageous, and will be specially stressed, over a longer period a country will run out of such projects unless it starts many longer-term and slower and lower-yielding ones, which will eventually open up opportunities for more of such quick returns. All the secondary, tertiary, and other effects cannot be foreseen or estimated and some allowance for such generalized benefits must be made in setting up a balanced program, even though they lie beyond what can be definitely estimated in any quantitative forms. [2]

Requirements for Use of Scarce and Abundant Factors

Attention must also be given to the extent to which a project makes use of abundant productive resources, or of scarce and expensive resources. Particularly important among the abundant resources, and standing timber ripe for cuttings. In unused land and water flows, untapped fisheries resources, and standing timber ripe for cutting. In each case, if these are not used the current potential value is lost. A project which puts to effective utilization such renewable and continuing productive resources is therefore to be preferred over an equally profitable project which mines resources that once exploited are gone forever. These types of comparisons cannot readily be reduced to quantitative measurement, but they must be given due weight in making the final decisions between projects. These considerations apply with even greater force to labor, where there are definite social and economic costs in letting men stand idle, so that a project that provides work for many idle hands has a definite advantage over one, equally productive so far as the cost/benefit or capital/output ratios go, but which provides employment for fewer men. From this point of view the labor cost of a project, if based on the employment of men otherwise unemployed, might be discounted in appraising its relative advantage.

Stimulation to other Projects

Another criterion in the choice of projects is the extent to which they will prepare the way for the development of related projects, whether in the same region or other regions of the country. All three types of development — farms, forest, and fisheries — can open the way for marketing and industrial facilities and manufactures based upon servicing the marketing or further processing of the products. The extent to which such results can be expected to follow will vary from one project to another, and will need careful examination in each case.

Relation to Demand in Domestic and Foreign Markets

Present and prospective demand must of course be studied carefully in working out the estimated benefits to be realized from each project, as the income to be derived will vary sharply according to whether demand for its special products can be expected to be increasing, stationary, or decreasing. Here the three rural industries each have a different position. Demand for fisheries products for human food is quite elastic in most underdeveloped countries, provided improved marketing facilities can be developed at the same time. In more advanced countries, however, the demand for some kinds of fish may rise less rapidly than national income as a whole, or even tend to decline somewhat, owing to the tendency to shift from fish to poultry and meat as income rises still higher. At the same time, however, the demand for dried fish meal for livestock feeding may be quite elastic. Among agricultural products, something similar occurs for food grain, potatoes, and other forms of cheap bulky carbohydrates — demand rises with increased income per caput up to a certain point but thereafter may tend to decline. Demand for dairy products, meat, fruit and vegetables, and sugar appears to be much more elastic, up to much higher income levels. Demand for industrial products generally rises more rapidly than income. For that reason forestry products notably lumber and wood pulp, face a much more elastic demand

[2] Another case where decisions on the selection of projects cannot be based on narrow cost/benefit or capital/output calculations occurs where the natural renewable resources are in a state of severe deterioration and in danger of becoming totally depleted. Here, special projects may have to be undertaken for the purpose of conservation and long-term improvement of resources.

as national income rises, for they go much more into industrial products and into housing, and paper, the income elasticity for which is very high in all countries.

The position of demand in foreign markets is affected by some of these same factors which affect demands as per caput income rises, but in addition by the tendencies of many importing countries to produce as much as they can of the agricultural products they need. Both export demand and domestic demand prospects are important facets to consider in appraising prospective returns from alternative projects.

Comparative Advantage Position

The final selection of projects for inclusion in an economic development program, whether industrial, commercial, or agricultural, forestry, or fisheries, must rest upon a decision as to which offer the country the most advantage compared with other alternative projects that it might embark upon. The question is: would the investment of capital, labor, and resources in a particular project do the country more good — in increased national income, in providing work for unemployed labor, in opening up other opportunities for development or furthering any other socially desirable end — than would the use of the same resources in some other alternative way? That is the real problem that has to be faced in making choices in an economic development plan. Of course, the answers can never be final. No country can take the time nor spend the money to explore to the limit all the various alternative projects and lines of development that it could embark upon. All that it can do is to examine the various ones that, in the light of existing knowledge, seem most likely to be good ones or to hold out real promise for the future; explore as well as possible what the prospects for each one seem likely to be, and how the various good projects seem likely to fit together and re-enforce one another; and then, on the basis of that information, make the best choices as to those projects that promise the best ultimate results. After the choices are made and projects are started, the results must be closely followed, so that subsequent projects can be chosen in the light of experience with earlier ones. A development program is not made once for all but must be revised from time to time. In such recurring revisions, the results of experience to date will provide a continuing guide to better choices for the future.

Commodity Notes

COFFEE: EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The Six are among the biggest consumers of coffee. Imports into France, Western Germany, Italy, and the Benelux are each surpassed only by those of the United States. Together (including Algeria), they accounted for about one fifth of world imports in 1950-55, and both their imports and their share in total world trade were steadily rising in these years. Roughly one third of their imports was supplied by colonial territories which will be associated with the Common Market. Since 1950 the share from associated territories has declined for two main reasons: first, the increase in Germany's imports, which are almost totally made up by supplies from outside sources, and, second, the desire to promote exports from associated territories to dollar countries (see Table 1).

Import requirements for coffee reflect to a large degree consumer preference for certain blends. Roasted coffee consists of Arabica and Robusta blended according to the taste prevalent in the individual countries. Established commercial ties between producing and consuming countries, existing trade agreements, and balance-of-payments problems also affect sources of imports.

Only France and Belgium took significant proportions of supplies from their own territories during 1950-55 (see Table 2). Belgium-Luxembourg imported Robusta coffees mostly from the Belgian Congo and Angola, but by far the larger imports came from Arabica-producing Latin American countries. On the other hand, aproximately two thirds of French imports originated in Common Market associated territories and consisted of 90 percent of Robustas. Western Germany's imports showed a definite preference for high quality Latin American Arabicas; only 2 percent came from associated territories, with practically none from French territories. Italy and the Netherlands also took only very small quantities from associated territories. 95 percent of Algeria's imports consisted of Robustas supplied by other French territories (see Table 2).

Table 1. — Coffee: Position of Common Market Countries in World Trade, 1950-55

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	Thousand metric tons					
Net imports into						
Belgium-Luxembourg	54.5	59.4	51.4	50.9	41.0	46.9
France	149.6	151.3	160.8	163.8	168.7	180.5
Germany, Western	26.5	40.4	56.2	76.6	102.7	116.4
Italy	52.6	53.3	61.0	66.7	69.5	72.4
Netherlands	19.1	16.1	19.4	28.1	27.5	31.4
Algeria	20.0	21.1	19.2	20.0	20.9	22.2
Total net imports	322.3	341.6	368.0	406.1	430.3	469.8
World net imports	1 785	1 853	1 917	2 009	1 784	1 984
	Percent					
Total Common Market imports as percentage of world imports	18	18	19	20	24	24
	Thousand metric tons					
Imports into Common Market from associated territories	138.7	122.9	127.4	120.5	146.9	160.9
	Percent					
As percentage of total Common Market imports	43	36	35	30	34	34

Table 2. — Coffee: Pattern of Imports into Common Market Countries, Average 1950-55

Country of origin	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Algeria
	Thousand metric tons					
French West Africa	—	52.2	0.1	0	—	...
French Cameroons	—	9.3	0	—	—	...
French Togo	—	2.8	—	—	—	...
French Equatorial Africa	—	3.3	—	—	—	...
Madagascar	—	31.6	0	—	—	...
Other French territories	—	1.7	—	—	0	...
Belgian Congo	8.6	1.6	1.4	2.7	1.3	...
Total associated territories	8.6	102.5	1.6	2.7	1.3	19.6
Brazil	21.0	47.0	28.2	27.1	7.1	—
Colombia	2.9	1.2	13.7	1.4	2.0	—
Haiti	6.6	2.0	0.1	4.9	0.1	—
Ecuador	—	0.6	0.2	3.4	0	—
Costa Rica	0.2	0.1	5.3	0.7	0.6	—
El Salvador	0.1	—	3.5	1.3	0.5	—
Guatemala	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	—
Mexico	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.3	—
Angola	1.2	—	0.1	—	7.4	—
Kenya-Uganda	—	1.6	6.1	4.9	0.2	—
Tanganyika	—	—	1.1	—	0.1	—
Indonesia	1.0	0.6	2.2	6.7	1.9	—
Others	9.2	5.9	5.4	8.8	2.2	...
Total other countries	43.1	59.7	69.4	59.8	23.1	0.9
TOTAL IMPORTS	51.7	162.2	71.0	62.5	24.4	20.5
	Percent					
Percentage of associated territories	17	63	2	4	5	95
Estimated percentage of Arabica imports in "foreign" imports	97	97	94	83	60	—

In general, average yearly imports of Robusta coffees from outside the associated territories amounted to 25-30,000 tons, or 10 percent of total "foreign" coffee imports. Brazil was the largest source of Arabica coffee for all Six countries and its share varied from 30 percent of "foreign" imports in the Netherlands to 80 percent in France.

Present and Proposed Import Duties

In Benelux, the present duty of 4.78 Belgian francs per kilogram has been suspended and coffee enters duty free. Colonial coffees pay no duty in France, but for foreign coffees the import duty was raised in 1955 to 20 percent *ad valorem*. Western Germany levies a duty of 1.60 Deutschemarks per kilogram, which amounts to a little less than 30 percent *ad valorem* at the 1956 average price (Santos 4, New York, $1.28 per kg.). In Italy, a temporary specific duty of 65 lire per kilogram is in force, which is equivalent to 8 percent *ad valorem*.

The Treaty foresees the ultimate duty-free entry of coffee from associated territories and a changeover to a uniform 16 percent *ad valorem* duty on imports from outside sources. (If the averaging method applied to other products had been used for coffee, the new duty would have been about half of the negotiated duty.) In this context, it should be borne in mind that in France, Germany, and Italy, various other taxes (consumption taxes, transaction taxes, administrative taxes), which are considerably higher than the import duties, are levied on coffee. The internal taxes have *per se* no influence on the pattern of imports; they are, and will be, under the Common Market Treaty, applicable to all coffee entering the countries irrespective of its origin. But by raising retail prices considerably and thus affecting consumption, they have an important bearing on the buying policy of the industry. This applies especially to Germany where quality largely determines the demand for coffee. Moreover, the Common Market Treaty (Article 17, [3]) allows member countries to raise their internal taxation to offset any financial loss arising from the introduction of the new uniform duty. It is not known whether the countries concerned — France and Germany — intend to avail themselves of this provision, but no automatic lowering of retail prices as a consequence of lower import duty is to be expected.

Possible Effects on Common Market Countries

Thus, while the introduction of the uniform duty may not result in lower retail prices in France and Germany, it means an increase of 16 percent in import costs to the Benelux countries for all coffees not originating in associated territories. As importers of coffee, the Benelux countries will derive no advantage from the Treaty; higher import costs will presumably be reflected in higher retail prices. Imports of foreign Robusta may be replaced by purchases from associated territories, but Arabicas will still have to be imported at higher cost from Latin America. Taking account of these difficulties, and with the objective of avoiding any dislocation of trade, a special clause for the Benelux countries was included in the Treaty,[1] extending the validity of duty-free imports for a gradually diminishing part of imports into the second and third stage of the 12-year transition period. For Belgium, these disadvantages may be counterbalanced by gains in the Congo's status as producer; but no such possibility apparently exists for the Netherlands, as Surinam is not included in the associated territories under the Treaty.

No great changes seem likely to occur in the French pattern of imports. The possible larger European demand for French African Robustas may relieve France of the necessity of taking the overwhelming share of its colonial production; combined with the reduction in the import duty on foreign coffees from 20 to 16 percent, it may result in an improvement in the over-all quality of French imports. However, of much greater importance to France is the possibility of expanding coffee production and exports in its overseas territories.

In Western Germany, the duty-free entry of coffee from associated territories is not likely to stimulate larger imports of Robusta coffee. On the one hand, with a comparatively high level of retail prices, any lowering of quality is likely to have repercussions on consumption. Prices, on the other hand, are held high by the internal taxes.

Quality considerations do not have the same importance in Italy as in Germany, although the internal taxes are even higher. Price appears to be the principal factor determining import supplies: in fact, imports and consumption rose in 1950-55 by almost 40 percent and this was coupled with a rising share of Robusta coffee in total imports. The substitution of "foreign" Robustas by duty-free Common Market Robustas is therefore likely to be of great advantage to the Italian industry. The uniform duty for foreign coffees, on the other hand, will be twice as high as the present 8 percent duty; in order to mitigate its effects, Italy also is authorized to import a certain quota of foreign coffees at the lower duty rate for up to four years after the transition period.

Future import requirements into the Common Market will be partly determined by the development of consumption of soluble coffee, which can be manufactured with greater proportions of Robusta coffees than are used in ordinary blends. So far, progress in this direction has been small in the Six: in France and Germany, it amounts to 4 to 4.5 percent of total consumption; in Italy consumption is almost negligible, and it is still very low in Belgium. Only in the Netherlands,

[1] Protocol concerning the tariff quota for imports of unroasted coffee (Annex).

where the share of solubles in total consumption is estimated at 6 percent, are prospects for further expansion judged good. However, it is likely that the availability of Robustas at lower cost will stimulate the industry in some countries to promote consumption of soluble coffee.

Supplies Available from Associated Territories

Unless the associated territories are able to supply a relatively large share of the coffees needed (once the transition period has lapsed), the new rate of duty would merely make coffee more expensive to the consumer in the Benelux countries and Italy, while the situation in France and Germany would depend on the use made of Article 17.

In 1950-55, production in the associated territories rose by 78 percent, owing mainly to the marked expansion in French West Africa and higher production in the Belgian Congo. Nonetheless, it amounted to not more than 6-8 percent of world production, and to less than half of total Common Market import requirements. Moreover, four fifths of production in associated territories consists of Robusta coffees; higher quality Arabicas are produced only in the French Cameroons and Ruanda Urundi (Guadeloupe and New Caledonia are of no commercial importance). Total yearly output of Arabicas in the associated territories at present amounts to only 30-35,000 metric tons against import requirements of the Common Market of about 250,000 tons. Thus, whereas the substitution of foreign Robustas in Common Market imports lies well within the reach of possibility (they average 25-30,000 tons annually), the Arabica output in associated territories is far too small to meet import requirements in addition to what is already being taken up by France and Belgium (see Table 3).

Table 3. — Coffee: Position of Associated Territories in World Production and Trade

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES						
Production (1,000 metric tons)	129.2	145.9	162.3	154.4	200.0	229.3
As percentage of world production	6	6	7	6	8	8
As percentage of African production	46	45	51	47	48	50
As percentage of Common Market imports	37	43	44	38	46	49
Percentage of Arabica coffee in total production[1]	17	18	16	17	13	16
Total exports from associated territories (1,000 metric tons)						
French territories	118.0	111.3	131.7	114.8	153.5	165.4
Belgian Congo	33.2	35.4	30.9	33.9	34.4	43.0
Percentage of exports to Common Market						
From French territories	96	93	95	96	83	85
From the Belgian Congo	47	45	49	52	56	52

[1]Estimated.

Table 3 shows that exports from associated territories are not channeled exclusively to Common Market countries. The decrease in exports from French Africa to France in 1954 and 1955 resulted from the efforts made to promote exports to the United States. Similarly, coffee exports from the Belgian Congo to the United States are an important balance-of-payments item. It remains to be seen whether the associated territories will find it to their advantage to abandon the foothold they have gained in the United States market in order to divert their exports to Common Market destinations.

Coffee output in the main producing regions (French West Africa, Belgian Congo, French Cameroons) is showing a sharp upward trend and can be expected to rise further once newly planted areas come into full production. Moreover, efforts are being made in all territories to improve the quality of output, and the creation of the Common Market will probably encourage an expansion in output; much will depend on government plans and programs which might well be reshaped in the light of the new conditions. Nevertheless, the gap between Common Market import requirements of Arabica and supplies from associated territories is unlikely to narrow substantially in the next ten to fifteen years. Production of Arabica is possible in Africa only under certain climatic and geographical conditions. It takes these trees four to six years to come into full bearing, and their yields are generally lower than those of Robusta trees. Even if output in associated territories could possibly be doubled over the 12-year transition period — which would imply a very heavy outlay in terms of finance and manpower — the gain would be more than offset by higher import demand in the Six owing to population growth and rising income per person.

Possible Effects on Outside Exporters

It appears, therefore, that Latin American producers of high quality Arabica coffee will not suffer deleterious effects from the establishment of the Common Market. The higher the quality of their output, the less likely it is that their exports will be replaced by African coffees. Low grade Brazilian coffee, on the other hand, may be affected to some extent by the shift toward duty-free Robustas, and may find its export outlets reduced. Outside producers of Robusta coffees — Uganda, Indonesia, and Angola — will be principally affected; it is doubtful if these can compete with duty-free Common Market coffee, even though their product may be of a better quality.

In general, while consumption of coffee has in the past been steadily rising in the Six, it seems unlikely that the new uniform tariff — which will

be higher than the existing average duty — will result in lower consumer prices. Imports of "foreign" Robustas will probably be reduced and, if the upward trend in production in French and Belgian Africa is maintained, outside exporters will meet stronger competition. The long period of transition and the adoption of the two special clauses mentioned above, however, will probably ensure that the change from the present trade pattern evolves gradually.

FATS AND OILS: EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Reflecting the high per caput level of consumption and the large processing and manufacturing industries, total use of fats and oils in the Six is as large as in the United States, and the area will become the greatest single import market for fats, oils, and oilseeds. Domestic production is substantial, but over one half of total requirements of 4 million tons are imported (see Table 4). Imports averaged 2.6 million tons (oil equivalent) in 1954-56, one third of total world trade. Western Germany took 40 percent of the total, the Benelux countries 26 percent, France 21 percent, and Italy 13 percent. Even where there is a substantial production in the Common Market area or its associated territories, half or even more of the total imports of each major commodity is supplied by outside countries (Table 5). About one fifth of all fats, oils, and oilseeds imported come from associated territories.

Domestic production of *tallow and greases* still represents less than half of total requirements. Most of the 270,000 tons taken in 1954-56 (10 percent of total imports) came from the United States. *Butter* imports and exports are normally in balance, but exports of *edible pig fat* (chiefly from the Netherlands) more than offset imports from the United States. Gross imports of *olive oil* amounted to only 55,000 tons (2 percent of total fats and oils imports) in recent years. The producing countries in the area, Italy and France (including Algeria), are net importers of olive oil, which is mainly supplied by Greece and North African countries.

Groundnuts, palm kernels or their oils, and palm oil (31 percent of total imports) are the major products supplied by associated territories, and about one half of imports of each commodity comes from French Africa and the Belgian Congo, the remainder being supplied largely by sterling Area countries. France is the chief consumer of *groundnut* oil, which is mostly obtained from

Table 4. — Supplies of Fats and Oils in Common Market Countries, Average 1954-56

Country and commodity	Domestic production	Net trade	Total supply	Domestic production	Net Trade
	Thousand metric tons (as oil)			*Percentage of total supply*	
Germany, Western	565	930	1 495	38	62
France	565	484	1 049	54	46
Netherlands	170	208	378	45	55
Belgium-Luxembourg	104	124	228	46	54
Italy	491	328	819	60	40
TOTAL	1 895	2 074	3 969	48	52
MAINLY FOR FOOD OR SOAP					
Butter	722	1	723	100	—
Lard	615	—15	600	102	—
Liquid edible					
Groundnut oil	—	360	360	—	100
Soybean oil	—	118	118	—	100
Cottonseed oil	3	102	105	3	97
Olive oil	278	39	317	88	12
Rapeseed oil	45	13	58	78	22
Others	2	39	41	5	95
Lauric acid					
Coconut oil	—	375	375	—	100
Palm-kernel oil	—	186	186	—	100
Other					
Tallow	174	226	400	44	56
Palm oil	—	237	237	—	100
Whale and fish oils	29	[1]240	269	11	89
DRYING AND TECHNICAL					
Linseed oil	26	208	234	11	89
Castor oil	1	24	25	—	100
Others	—	10	10	—	100
FINISHED AND PROCESSED PRODUCTS	[2]...	[2]—89	—89		

[1]Net trade in fish oil and retained supplies of whale oil. — [2]Production included as crude oil. Estimated fat equivalent of trade in margarine, shortening, fatty acids and acid oils, soap and soapstock.

Table 5. — Gross Imports of Selected Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds into Common Market Countries, by Origin, Average 1954-56

Commodity	Imports from				World imports
	Other member countries	Associated territories	Other countries	All sources	
	Thousand metric tons (as oil)				
Tallow and greases	12	—	259	271	707
Olive oil	10	—	45	55	140
Groundnuts and oil	7	204	165	376	789
Palm kernels and oil	4	86	105	195	409
Palm oil	3	121	131	255	573
Copra and coconut oil	25	31	362	418	1 259
Soybeans and oil	10	—	127	137	498
Cottonseed and oil	12	4	102	118	328
Linseed and oil	24	—	219	243	532
TOTAL OF ABOVE	107	446	1 515	2 068	5 235
Percentage by source	5	22	73	100	

French Africa. Oilseed crops produced in the Belgian Congo are mostly consumed domestically, and the other Common Market countries purchase their groundnuts or oil (165,000 tons in terms of oil) largely from India or other African sources. About three quarters of French and Belgian requirements of *palm kernels* and oil are drawn from associated territories, and about the same proportion of Western Germany and Dutch requirements come from British West Africa. The Belgian Congo has developed a major palm-kernel crushing industry, with substantial outlets in dollar markets; it is also the leading source for *palm oil* consumed in Western Germany, Belgium, and Italy, and is replacing Indonesia as the chief supplier to the Netherlands. French palm oil supplies are obtained chiefly from French Africa and the Belgian Congo. Almost the entire supply of copra, soybeans, cottonseed, linseed and their oils (35 percent of total imports) come from outside sources.

The Six carry on a considerable export trade in oils and other products processed from imported materials. Although much below the prewar volume, these exports now average about 450,000 tons (about 17 percent of gross imports), in addition to 120,000 tons of domestic fats and oils which are exported mainly by France and the Netherlands.

Present and Proposed Tariffs

The present tariff policy in the Six is designed to protect domestic production (where important) and also to help maintain the activity of domestic fats and oils industries and feedingstuff manufacturers (see Table 6). Preferences are given to imports of oilseeds over oils (as well as, in most cases, to crude oil over refined or processed oils) and over manufactured fat products such as margarine and soap. Products of overseas territories are admitted free, both to ensure supplies to metropolitan markets and to provide export markets for the territories. Common Market countries also have trade agreements allowing preferential entry of the goods of certain other exporting countries (Tunisia, Morocco, Libya).

Under the Treaty, oilseeds from all sources will enter duty free, thus requiring the removal of duties in France and Italy, where basic rates vary from 5 to 10 percent. The tariffs on oils, however, have still to be negotiated. These tariffs at present range from 5-10 percent in the Benelux to 18-35 percent for most types in France and Italy. (Italian surtaxes are much higher than the basic duties, restricting the competition of other "soft oils" with olive oil and effectively discouraging the use of hard fats or oils for edible purposes.[2])

[2] On the basis of 1956 import prices, surtaxes are about $100 per ton on "soft" and drying oils, and $400 per ton on "hard" oils and fats when for edible use.

Table 6. — Present and Proposed Import Duties on Major Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds and their Products in the Common Market

Commodity	Common tariff proposed	Present tariffs			
		Benelux	Germany, W.	France	Italy
	..... *Ad valorem percentage*				
OILSEEDS					
Cottoneed, rapeseed and mustarseed, sunflowerseed	nil	nil	nil	10	10
Groundnuts, sesame	nil	nil	nil	10	8
Soybeans	nil	nil	nil	5	5
Linseed	nil	nil	nil	8	[1]6
Copra, palm kernels	nil	nil	nil	10	nil
VEGETABLE OILS[2]					
Groundnut / Soybean: Crude	...	5	5	18	25
Groundnut / Soybean: Refined	...	10	15	18	25
Cottonseed: Crude	...	5	5	18	35
Cottonseed: Refined	...	10	15	18	35
Olive: Crude	...	5	5	18	30
Olive: Refined	...	10	10	18	30
Coconut oil / Palm kernel: Crude	...	5	5	15	[3]10
Coconut oil / Palm kernel: Refined	...	10	15	18	[3]20
Palm oil: Crude	...	nil	5	15	[3]10
Palm oil: Refined	...	10	15	18	[3], [4]25
Linseed oil: Crude	...	5	6	15	22
Linseed oil: Processed	...	10	12	25	15
OTHER COMMODITIES					
Butter	24	15	25	25	30
Margarine, shortening	[5]...	15	25	30	25–30
Edible pig fat: Rendered	[5]...	nil	18	32	20
Edible pig fat: Unrendered	[5]...	nil	10	40	25
Tallow: Rendered	[5]...	nil	6	20–30	nil
Tallow: Unrendered	[5]...	nil	12	20	nil
Greases	[5]...	nil	18	12	5
Whale and fish oils	[5]10	nil	[6]nil	18	[6]nil
Hydrogenated and and fats	[5]...	10	[7]6	[7]15	[7]25
Acid oils	18	5	4	18	6
Fatty acids	[5]...	5	9	15–20	10
Oilcakes and meal	[5]...	nil	10	[8]8	nil

NOTE: Rates are those of "most favored nation" duties, and do not include "temporary" concessions, import surtaxes, and other fiscal duties, which are important in many cases.

[1] 10 percent if not for industrial use. — [2] Proposed duties to be negotiated. — [3] Edible and inedible oil duties respectively, whether crude or refined. — [4] 1000 tons for margarine exempt. — [5] Maximum for fish oils; whale oil to be negotiated. — [6] Hydrogenated for edible use: Germany 2 percent, Italy 30 percent. — [7] For edible use; otherwise Germany 15, France 6, Italy 20 percent. — [8] Groundnut cake, 10 percent.

Production and Consumption Prospects

Higher employment and incomes in the Six are not likely to lead to comparable increases in the total demand for fats and oils, although present annual use for all purposes is considerably lower than in the United States (about 24 kg. per person compared with around 30 kg.). The rate of increase in per caput consumption for food uses in Western Europe has slackened now that prewar levels have been regained, while new raw materials for the detergent and paint industries have weakened the market for soap and drying oils. Probably the most significant changes will be within the present pattern of consumption, reflecting any changes in relative prices (duty paid) when the common tariffs are negotiated, particularly in relation to butter, olive oil, and lard prices.

The Common Market scheme will not change materially the area's dependence on outside sources for the bulk of its fats and oils, since no substantial

increase in internal production seems likely. Olive oil output is large — 300,000 tons in recent years, and occasionally much greater — but the only substantial market for this high-priced oil would be France, where imports (25,000 tons) are at present made under special arrangements (guaranted markets, free entry, and minimum prices) with Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

The extent to which associated territories can take advantage of any increased tariff preference on oils in the Common Market would appear to be quite limited. The exportable surpluses in the French Union are already shipped to countries of the franc zone. Approximately 50,000 tons of palm kernel and palm oils of Belgian Congo origin are consumed in countries outside the Common Market, but the main part of these supplies is sold for dollars (Table 7). It is improbable that the present rate of growth of output can be accelerated, at least in the next few years. In French West Africa and the Belgian Congo, production increased in 1950-56 by an estimated 130,000 tons (oil equivalent), but with rising domestic consumption, exports rose by only 90,000 tons. A further obstacle in French West Africa is the steadily declining yields of groundnuts. Present plans envisage increasing exports from French Africa in 1961 by 40,000 tons of groundnut oil, 15,000 tons of palm-kernel oil, and a rather larger quantity of palm oil, but the quantities involved would still only represent a small proportion of Common Market import requirements, even at 1956 import levels. Moreover, partial or complete removal of price-support measures will create large new problems in achieving the desired expansion.

Table 7. — Exports of Main Oils and Oilseeds from Associated Territories of Common Market Countries, by Destination, 1954-56 Average

Commodity and territory	All destinations	Metropolitan countries	Other Common Market countries	All other countries
	Thousand metric tons (oil equivalent)			
Groundnuts and oil				
French Africa	207	202	—	5
Belgian Congo	6	5	1	—
Palm oil				
French Africa	21	20	—	1
Belgian Congo	148	54	59	35
Palm kernels				
French Africa	54	52	—	2
Belgian Congo	26	13	11	2
Palm-kernel oil				
Belgian Congo	35	10	8	17
TOTAL (percentage)	100	72	16	12

Trade Prospects

Developments in the Comunity's external trade will thus mainly be influenced by:

(*a*) the level of tariffs still to be negotiated on oils, and their relation to each other and to oilseeds;

(*b*) the reconciliation of free trade between the Six with the present national policies, particularly the French system of guaranteed markets and minimum prices for rapeseed, olive oil, and groundnuts;

(*c*) the extent of reorganization which the large-scale and highly-integrated processing and manufacturing firms will find most advantageous to serve the whole Common Market area.

The general policy of seeking oilseeds rather than oils as raw material seems unlikely to be affected. In fact, after the removal of oilseed duties (assuming no change in the duty on oilcake, already exempt in Italy, and that the domestic manufacturing cost of oil and cake remains the same) the tariffs on oils would have to be substantially reduced below present levels to maintain present price relationships. In the case of soybeans, for example, the abolition of the 5 percent duty would be roughly equivalent to a reduction from 18 to 8 percent *ad valorem* in the duty on soybean oil (which is typical of the case for edible oil and oilseed imports). [3]

For most technical or drying oils and their oilseeds, especially in Italy, duties on oil are closer to those on seeds, and only complete removal of duties or reduction to very low rates would improve the position of oil in relation to its seed. The degree to which expanded import demand for oilseeds could be met is doubtful. There is already a strong pent-up demand for oilseeds as opposed to oils from the crushing industries in the Common Market area, owing to the postwar expansion of processing in oilseed producing countries. The trend toward a lower proportion of oilseeds as such in total fats and oils trade is likely to continue, and any increase in demand from Common Market countries would probably have a price supporting effect on oilseeds.

A common tariff on oils will have a different impact on the individual countries. If the tariff

[3] About 6 tons of soybeans are needed to produce 1 ton of soybean oil. Including the present French duties of 5 percent on beans and 18 percent on crude oil, the manufacturer, at 1956 prices, could import either 6 tons of soybeans costing $ 743, or 1 ton of oil costing $ 400. (The difference is made up by the value of the soybean cake less cost of crushing.) With duty-free oilseed imports, however, the soybean equivalent of the ton of oil would cost only $ 708, and to maintain the same cost relationship the cost of imported soybean oil would also have to be reduced by the same amount to $ 365, i.e., implying a duty of only 8 percent (c.i.f. prices, beans $ 118; oil $ 339).

is raised above the present 5-10 percent levels in the Benelux countries and Germany, but remains below present French and Italian ("conventional") levels of 15-35 percent, the costs for the large part of total consumption would be raised in the former countries, but remain about the same in France, while Italian prices (other than for olive oil) could be sharply reduced. If, on the other hand, the common tariff were closer to the bottom of the present range, as the German and Benelux industries would have a strong incentive to propose, major adjustments would be required in the high prices paid by France for French Union products; competition between olive oil and butter, and between cheaper fats and other vegetable oils would be further increased in Italy; while Benelux and German raw material costs would be only moderately raised. Tariff negotiations will therefore have to find a compromise between national policies supporting "domestic" producing interests and national policies primarily concerned with low raw material costs and consumer prices.[4]

The gradual reorganization of manufacture and distribution within the Community may affect the pattern of trade. Increased output of highly manufactured products (margarine, shortening, and salad oils) in competition with butter, olive oil, and lard, may necessitate net new investments in industrial plant. The advantages of developing a larger exportable supply from the Netherlands and German industries would have to be weighed against investment in French and Italian industries, where costs and structure have been influenced by the high degree of protection. Depending on the common tariff fixed, free trade within the Community would be likely to stimulate such sectors as the German fat-splitting industry. Western German and Netherlands exports of acid oils and fatty acids reached 100,000 tons in 1956, while about two thirds of Italian imports (40,000 tons) were purchased in other Common Market countries. This trade is partly due to the incidence of tariffs on products at different stages of processing, and its continuance could also in part depend on rulings on the origin of processed oils and fats.

Conclusions

Except in the very long term, the Treaty is unlikely to change substantially the dependence of the Six on outside suppliers, although it may stimulate investment in French and Belgian African oilseed production. If the common tariff on oils is fixed at present average levels, this would encourage oilseed crushing and oilseed imports at the expense of oils, and also raise the general price level in the area. A low common tariff on oils would cause difficult problems to producers of adjusting to reduced market protection. If the competition of other food fats and oils with butter and olive oil is intensified, there may be an increase in total import demand from outside producers, as they are the chief suppliers of raw materials for other edible products. Much will depend, therefore, on the tariffs to be negotiated for oils, and, particularly, on the ways in which domestic price policies are reconciled.

[4] However, if a high common tariff is applied, Article 25 would appear to allow its reduction for individual members "if markets are not seriously disturbed thereby."

BEEF AND CATTLE: EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Present Position

During the three years up to 1955/56, domestic production of beef and veal accounted for an average of 97 percent of aggregate supplies in the Six. The ratio between domestic production and supplies, by individual countries, has been as follows for the period 1953/54 to 1955/56.

Country	Percent
Italy	87
Germany, Western	91
Belgium-Luxembourg	97
Netherlands	101
France	105
Six countries	97

Total net imports of beef and veal (including the meat equivalent of traded slaughter animals) of the Six in this three-year period averaged 77,000 tons annually, with gross imports at 183,000 tons and gross exports at 106,000 tons. More recently, however, there has been a sharp rise in net imports as consumption increased substantially and the rise in domestic production was halted.

The pattern of trade in beef and veal (fresh, chilled, and frozen) and cattle within the Common Market area and between this area and outside countries in 1955 is shown in Tables 8 and 9. In 1955, more than three fifths of the area's total gross imports of beef and veal and nearly three quarters of imports of cattle came from outside countries. In 1956, however, when the area imported 210,000 tons of beef and veal and 615,000 head of cattle, outside sources accounted for 90 percent of beef imports and for 95 percent of cattle imports.

Taking into consideration the meat equivalent of exported cattle, Denmark remained the largest

Table 8. — Imports of Cattle and Beef and Veal into the Common Market Countries, by Origin, 1955

Origin	Belgium[1] Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Total
			Thousand head			
CATTLE[1]						
From Common Market countries						
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	—	—	0.1	3.4	3 5
France	—	—	19.1	73.0	0.4	92.5
Germany, Western	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	2.5	1.0	5.4	22.2	—	31.1
Total	2.5	1.0	24.5	95.4	3.8	127.2
From other countries						
Austria	—	—	3.0	6.9	—	9.9
Denmark	—	—	276.7	5.5	2.2	284.4
Hungary	—	—	4.6	9.0	—	13 6
Ireland, Rep. of	5.4	—	1.4	—	1.8	8.6
Switzerland	—	0.1	0.1	2.0	—	2.2
Yugoslavia	—	—	7.2	11.9	—	19.1
Libya	—	—	—	0.8	—	0.8
Other	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9
Total	5.5	0.5	293.1	36.3	4.1	339.5
GENERAL TOTAL	8.0	1.5	317.6	131.7	7.9	466.7
			Thousand metric tons			
BEEF AND VEAL[2]						
From Common Market countries						
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	—	—	0.2	0.8	1.0
France	0.1	—	10.5	10.3	3.9	24.8
Germany, Western	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.6
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.9	0.4	0.1	2.1	—	4.5
Total	2.0	0.4	10.6	13.2	4.7	30.9
From other countries						
Austria	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.6
Denmark	—	0.1	3.6	21.1	0.1	24.9
Ireland, Rep. of	—	—	1.5	—	—	1.5
Sweden	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.7
United States	—	—	—	—	10.0	10.0
Argentina	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.6
Uruguay	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	0.5
Madagascar	—	1.1	—	—	—	1.1
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
Australia	0.4	0.2	—	1.2	0.2	2.0
New Zealand	—	—	0.2	6.3	1.1	7.6
Other	—	0.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	3.0
Total	0.4	1.5	7.3	32.3	11.9	53.4
GENERAL TOTAL	2.4	1.9	17.9	45.5	16.6	84.3

[1]Including calves and pure-bred cattle. — [2]Fresh, chilled, and frozen.

Table 9. — Exports of Cattle and Beef and Veal from the Common Market Countries, by Destination, 1955

Destination	Belgium[1] Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Total
			Thousand head			
CATTLE[1]						
To Common Market countries						
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.7
France	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Germany, Western	—	20.6	—	—	4.9	25.5
Italy	—	75.8	0.1	—	22.5	98.4
Netherlands	3.5	—	—	—	—	3.5
Total	3.5	96.4	0.1	—	31.2	131.2
To other countries						
Greece	—	—	0.2	—	1.7	1.9
Spain	—	2.1	—	—	0.1	2.2
Switzerland	—	11.0	—	—	12.4	23.4
Algeria	—	12.2	—	—	—	12.2
Morocco (former French zone)	—	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.6
Tunisia	—	0.8	—	—	—	0.8
Other	0.4	1.8	0.5	—	1.6	4 3
Total	0.4	28.1	0.7	—	16.2	45.4
GENERAL TOTAL	3.9	124.5	0 8	—	47.4	176.6
			Thousand metric tons			
BEEF AND VEAL[2]						
To Common Market countries						
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	0.2	—	—	2.0	2.2
France	—	—	1.3	—	1.0	2.3
Germany, Western	—	10.8	—	—	1 0	11.8
Italy	—	10.5	0.6	—	1.9	13.0
Netherlands	0.8	4.0	—	—	—	4.8
TOTAL	0.8	25.5	1.9	—	5.9	34.1
To other countries						
Czechoslovakia	—	1.4	—	—	0.2	1.6
Greece	—	2.5	—	—	—	2.5
Hungary	—	2.7	—	—	—	2.7
Spain	—	0.3	—	—	1.1	1.4
Switzerland	—	2.4	2.9	0.1	1.0	6 4
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.6
U.S.S.R.	—	11.8	—	—	—	11.8
Israel	—	2.4	—	—	0.1	2.5
Algeria	—	1.9	—	—	—	1.9
Belgian Congo	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.7
Morocco (former French zone)	—	0.5	—	—	0.2	0.7
Other	0.5	1.7	0.3	—	0.4	2.9
Total	1.2	27.6	3.2	0.1	5.6	37.7
GENERAL TOTAL	2.0	53.1	5.1	0.1	11.5	71.8

[1]Including calves and pure-bred cattle. — [2]Fresh, chilled, and frozen.

supplier of the Six in 1956, in spite of heavy increases of beef imports from other countries. During the last three years the area provided a market for more than nine tenths of total cattle exports from Denmark, and more than a half of total exports of beef and veal (see Table 10). However, in 1956 it was also an important market for Argentina and New Zealand: thus, one quarter of total Argentina's beef exports was shipped to Common Market countries, against 2 percent in 1954 and 1955; with imports from New Zealand about four times as large as the year before, the Common Market area accounted for nearly one quarter of total New Zealand beef exports.

Production and Trade Prospects

The increase of agricultural production will be one of the main aims of the common agricultural policy, and in view of the expected steady increase in internal demand for beef as incomes rise, special measures will probably be taken to promote cattle raising and beef production. Indeed France,

Table 10. — Denmark: Exports of Cattle and Beef and Veal, by Destination, 1954-56

Destination	Cattle[1]			Beef and veal[2]		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	.. Thousand head ..			Thousand metric tons		
COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES						
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
France	—	0.1	11.5	0.1	0.2	3.4
Germany, Western	167.1	278.9	244.7	2.4	5.0	1.7
Italy	4.5	5.8	3.7	11.3	20.3	26.2
Netherlands	2.8	2.5	12.2	1.7	1.0	—
Total	174.4	287.3	272.1	15.6	26.5	31.4
Percentage of the general total	*85.3*	*91.4*	*95.7*	*28.0*	*63.5*	*68.1*
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Czechoslovakia	13.7	3.3	1.4	5.1	1.5	—
Germany, Western	14.6	16.7	5.2	8.2	1.5	0.6
Norway	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	0.2
Spain	—	—	—	—	0.9	5.5
Sweden	0.1	—	—	12.0	6.5	5.8
Switzerland	1.0	5.6	4.8	—	0.6	0.2
United Kingdom	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
U.S.S.R.	—	0.4	—	10.7	2.0	—
United States	—	—	—	2.0	1.5	1.8
Israel	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	—	0.3
Total	30.1	27.0	12.3	40.2	15.2	14.7
Percentage of the general total	*14.7*	*8.6*	*4.3*	*72.0*	*36.5*	*31.9*
GENERAL TOTAL	204.5	314.3	284.4	55.8	41.7	46.1

[1] Including calves and pure-bred cattle. — [2] Fresh, chilled, and frozen.

apparently anticipating favorable prospects for beef exports to deficit countries of the Common Market, intends to make strong efforts to increase beef production; according to the third modernization plan for French agriculture, beef production in 1961 should be 30 percent higher than the 1954 level. While the other countries also will try to raise their domestic production, it can be assumed that Western Germany and Italy will continue to be net importers of beef, their dependence on imports remaining at 15-10 percent of consumption. Moreover, since the area's net import balance last year approached the unusually large amount of 300,000 tons of beef (including the meat equivalent of cattle), and since none of the Six were net exporters in 1956, any significant reduction in dependence on outside sources will require a considerable expansion of production within the area.

The removal of import duties and quantitative restrictions on trade between the Six and the common tariff on imports from outside sources will stimulate trade in cattle and beef within the Common Market area, particularly as the agreed common rates of 16 percent *ad valorem* for cattle and 20 percent for beef are higher than the existing duties in the importing countries of the area. [5]

However, it seems likely that the external trade of the Six will be affected more by whatever common import policy is formulated than by the increase in import duties. Under present policies, imports of cattle and beef into the Six are almost entirely subject to government controls; only Italy has fully liberalized livestock and meat imports from the OEEC countries. The Treaty envisages the setting up of machinery to stabilize imports and exports of agricultural products, and it can be expected that imports from outside countries will continue to be controlled in order to protect production within the area. While the implementation of the common agricultural policy may thus tend to reduce trade with outside countries, it remains to be seen to what extent this will be offset by the interest which the importing countries, particularly Western Germany and Italy, have in maintaining or expanding industrial exports to their traditional suppliers outside the Community.

[5] Present import duties for cattle are: 9 percent in Benelux, 10 percent in Western Germany, and 11 percent in Italy. Imported beef is subject to a duty of 11 percent in Italy, 12 percent in Benelux, while in Western Germany the import duties are 10 percent for frozen beef and 20 percent for fresh and chilled beef.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The Common Market area is on balance self-sufficient in butter and casein, has a small net export of cheese and dried milk, and a large export surplus of condensed and evapored milk. The main items imported are cheese, butter, and dried milk, in that order. Table 11 summarizes, for 1954-56, the importance of the main items in gross imports and exports of Common Market countries relative to estimated production in the region and to world trade.

The degree of dependence on external markets varies considerably among the Six. Western Germany takes approximately one half of all imports of the two major items — cheese and butter — and

Table 11. — Dairy Products: Importance of Trade in Relation to Production in Common Market Countries, 1954-56 Average

Item	Cheese	Butter	Dried milk	Condensed and evaporated milk	Casein[1]
	..... Percentage				
Gross imports as percentage of production	13	6	18	2	...
Gross exports as percentage of production	14	6	40	44	...
Gross imports as percentage of world imports	35	10	10	3	20
Gross exports as percentage of world exports	32	10	14	56	20

[1] 1954-55 average.

Table 12. — Trade in Dairy Products by Common Market Countries, 1954-56 Average

Country	Cheese		Butter		Dried milk	
	Total	From Common Market	Total	From Common Market	Total	From Common Market
	Thousand metric tons					
GROSS IMPORTS						
Germany, Western	65	36	27	7	6	4
France	10	4	9	3	4	0.6
Italy	21	5	7	1	...	...
Netherlands	0.5	0.2	—	—	5	4
Belgium-Luxembourg	34	28	8	7	10	9
TOTAL	131	73	50	18	24	18
As percentage of production	13	7	6	2	18	13
	Total	To Common Market	Total	To Common Market	Total	To Common Market
GROSS EXPORTS						
Netherlands	91	64	43	17	35	10
As percentage of total exports by member-countries	67	—	87	—	66	—

the Netherlands' exports account for two thirds of all exports of cheese and dried milk and about 90 percent of butter and condensed and evaporated milk. About one half of the gross import and export trade is with countries outside the area. The largest outside supplier is Denmark which, over the period 1954-56, accounted for just over half of the area's imports of cheese and butter, this trade representing 55 percent of total cheese and 13 percent of total butter exports from Denmark. Switzerland, Sweden, New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina are normally the other main suppliers, but the United States exports to the area rose steeply in 1955 and 1956.

Nominal import tariffs on dairy products are generally high but suspensions and concessional rates lower their effective level in some instances.

The only Common Market duty on dairy products so far announced is 24 percent on butter, which is virtually the arithmetic average of the individual country rates. If duties on other dairy products are similarly calculated, their rate will be between 15 to 20 percent. Cheese (the most important import item) is included in the list of commodities for which tariffs are to be negotiated.[6]

Table 13. — Nominal (Highest Rate) Customs Tariffs Prescribed in Common Market Countries, January 1957

Country	Butter	Cheese	Milk powder	Condensed milk	Evaporated milk
	Percent ad valorem				
Germany, Western	25	25–30	20–25	30	35
Benelux	15	15	15	15	15
France	[1]25	15	25	18	12
Italy	30	20–25	30	—	18

[1] This prescribed duty is actually not levied on butter.

Trade Prospects

The common tariff on butter does not differ significantly from the present German and French tariffs of 25 percent *ad valorem*, and these two countries, together with Italy (where the tariff is moderately higher at 30 percent), are the main importers from outside sources. Since Germany and Italy take about three quarters of the area's butter imports, it can be assumed that no great changes in over-all imports from outside sources will occur. However, there is likely to be some increase in the internal trade of dairy products in the Common Market area. The tariff on butter will be substantially increased for the Benelux countries (from 15 to 24 percent), which would link the duty-free Dutch exports to Belgium even more closely than at present. The Netherlands' exports of butter to Western Germany will be similarly favored. But since the common tariff on butter will not be significantly higher than the present tariff levels of the main importers, it should not be prohibitive to outside countries, and thus exporters such as Denmark, Sweden, and Oceania will have a competitive function with respect to supplies originating within the Common Market.

Denmark, with its lower prices to producers and for export, seems likely to remain the main supplier of the Six. The position of Oceania is that of a marginal supplier, which at times, however, exports significant quantities. In view of the slow expansion of import demand in the United Kingdom — the major market — the Common Market is of importance to Oceania which must find additional outlets for its export surplus.

The gradual abolition of tariffs among member countries seems unlikely to coincide with a free flow of dairy products from one country to another. Dairying is a well-protected sector of the economy within each of the Six. Prices of liquid milk are fixed on a regional or city basis and differ considerably from country to country; the differences are even greater for processed dairy products which are protected by high tariffs and import quotas. These restrictions on trade and differences in price levels between countries cannot be abolished quickly. Producer prices of butter are lowest in the Netherlands; they are 60 percent higher in France, 50 percent in Belgium, 35 percent in Germany, and 20 percent in Italy. (Continental cheeses are not sufficiently homogeneous to allow a similar

[6] If the cheese tariff is fixed about mid-way between the tariffs of Germany and Belgium, the two importers, it would be approximately 20-25 percent.

price comparison.) In France and Germany, differences in national prices are maintained through import quotas fixed by official agencies, and will continue for some years to come. Moreover, at present Belgium permits Dutch imports at minimum prices, which are higher than domestic Dutch prices, and the proceeds from the price differential are shared equally between the two countries. It is possible that this type of price arrangement will be introduced among member countries through the bilateral or multilateral agreements which may be made under the Treaty in the period before the individual markets are fully integrated, although such contracts may prove difficult for dairy products in view of the strong consumer preferences for products of certain origins.

The expansion of domestic output of milk and dairy products and an increased exchange of dairy products between the Six therefore will not depend mainly on foreign trade relations and regulations, but rather upon any increase in demand within the area. Apart from substitution between butter and margarine, in general the demand for milk products depends primarily on the level and growth of per caput incomes. As average incomes are already high in Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg, the demand there is generally more responsive to changes in prices than in incomes; but as price reductions would conflict with the interests of domestic dairy producers, the main factor is likely to be the rate in the growth of population. Nevertheless, since they include low income groups with a correspondingly low level of consumption, rising average incomes should also lead to some increase in demand for dairy products in these countries. The further economic development of Italy and France, where average per caput consumption is relatively low, seems likely to open substantial new markets.

In general, while it remains to be seen at what levels the common duties will be fixed for cheese, processed milk, and milk powder, the effects of the Common Market on outside dairy products exporters will probably be determined more by the ways in which the different internal dairy policies in the Six are integrated and how far this leads to increased efficiency in production.

BANANAS: EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Imports of bananas into the Six in 1956 totaled 703,000 tons, against an average of 555,000 tons in 1953-55, and represented 22 percent of total world imports. France and Italy obtain virtually all their supplies (300,000 tons in 1956) from French territories (French West Africa, Cameroons, Guadeloupe, Martinique) and the Italian zone of Somaliland, respectively,[7] and Belgium imports small quantities from the Belgian Congo, but Latin American exporting countries supply one half of the needs of the Six (see Table 14). Latin American producers still rely on the United States as their main export outlet, but they are becoming increasingly interested in the European market; in recent years, consumption has been decreasing in the United States while it has increased rapidly in Western Europe, especially Germany, which already relies on Latin America as a main source of supply.

Under the Treaty there will be a common tariff of 20 percent *ad valorem* on bananas from outside

[7] The Italian zone of Somaliland is an associated territory and will have the opportunity to remain associated with the Six when the trusteeship ends in 1960.

Table 14. — Banana Imports of Common Market Countries, by Origin, 1953-55 Average and 1956

Exporting countries \ Importing countries	1953-55 average						1956					
	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Total	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Total
	Thousand metric tons											
French territories[1]	—	262.4	2.5	2.8	—	267.7	—	263.1	1.8	4.8	—	269.7
Somaliland (Italian zone)	—	—	—	29.9	—	29.9	—	—	—	37.6	—	37.6
Belgian Congo	10.4	—	4.4	0.0	—	14.8	12.3	—	4.7	—	—	17.0
Latin America[2]	35.9	—	156.3	—	24.2	216.4	38.9	—	277.2	—	32.5	348.6
Canary Islands (Spain)	—	—	10.6	—	0.1	10.7	—	—	11.7	—	—	11.7
Other countries	0.8	3.9	0.6	6.2	4.2	15.7	1.4	2.9	0.9	4.8	8.2	18.2
TOTAL	47.1	266.3	174.4	38.9	28.5	555.2	52.6	266.0	296.3	47.2	40.7	702.8

[1] French West Africa, French Cameroons, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. — [2] Mainly Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras.

sources, while supplies from associated territories in Africa will enter free of duty. However, since the new tariff would have a sharp effect on Germany, which at present imports most of its bananas free of duty from Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras, and could not satisfy its requirements within the area, there will be a special duty-free quota based on the level of German imports from outside sources in 1956 (290,000 tons.) The quota will be progressively reduced over the 12-year transition period to 75 percent of the 1956 level, but one half of any increase in total German imports in any year will be added to the quota of the following year.

The Benelux countries at present maintain a 15 percent duty on their imports of about 80,000 tons from Latin America and other countries; France already imposes a 20 percent duty on its very small imports (3,000 tons in 1956) from outside sources; and the Italian duty of 40 percent also applies only to the small quantities imported from outside sources, which include French territories. The Common Market will provide some incentive for Western Germany and, to a lesser extent, Benelux to obtain a greater proportion of supplies from the associated territories.

Imports into the Six have been rising sharply (Germany has more than doubled its trade in the past 4 years) but totaled only 480,000 tons in 1956, excluding the minimum of 220,000 tons which will finally enter duty-free under the German quota. Imports can be expected to continue to rise in line with the increasing consumption, but nevertheless it seems likely that Germany and Benelux will become less dependent on Latin American sources by 1970. Total exports from French, Italian, and Belgian producing territories increased from 260,000 tons in 1948-52 to 390,000 tons in 1956, reflecting rising production, although in recent years the rate of increase has slowed down considerably. But it is possible to expand output of bananas fairly rapidly, since a first crop may be harvested 12-18 months after the tree is planted, and there are believed to be wide areas of suitable growing land in French West Africa. Any increase in output, however, would require a parallel devolopment of transport facilities.

The outlook for banana consumption in the Six will depend largely on the internal price policies followed, as well as on the trends of per caput incomes. Per caput consumption is highest and rising rapidly in Western Germany, where retail prices are relatively low; it reached 5.3 kilograms per caput in 1956/57, although it is still only about half the United States level. In contrast, per caput consumption in France has been stable in recent years at about 4.5 kilograms and is much lower in Italy. Table 15 shows that the unit import cost of bananas in France and Italy is considerably higher than in the other four countries, reflecting the special trade arrangements between French and Italian territories and the two metropolitan countries. Furthermore, these price differences are even more accentuated at the retail level; average retail prices of bananas in Italy in 1956/57 were the equivalent of about 75 US cents per kilogram, 50 percent higher than in France, and about double the level in Germany. In Italy, the internal distribution of bananas is handled by a State monopoly which fixes the retail price at a high level, partly to raise revenue, but it has the effect of protecting domestic producers of competing fruit. Internal taxes also raise retail prices, at least to some extent, in the rest of the area, and it is uncertain whether such taxes will have to be abolished before the end of the transition period. [8]

Table 15. — Average Unit Values of Total Banana Imports of European Common Market Countries, 1954-56

Country	1954		1955		1956	
	US cents/ kg.	Index (Italy = 100)	US cents/ kg.	Index (Italy = 100)	US cents/ kg.	Index (Italy = 100)
Italy	26.0	100.0	25.7	100.0	22.4	100.0
France	20.1	77.3	19.7	76.7	26.5	118.3
Netherlands	15.3	58.8	15.2	59.1	15.1	67.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	15.4	59.2	13.7	53.3	14.3	63.8
Germany, Western	15.4	59.2	14.9	58.0	13.6	62.0

Consumption of bananas in the Common Market countries could be expected to rise as per caput incomes increase, although the effects of reduced consumer prices in France and Italy — assuming they are eventually reduced — may be partly offset by higher prices for a growing proportion of German imports. With the 1956 pattern of trade, the 20 percent common duty on bananas would fall on about one fifth of total imports of the Six. At present, however, most of the production of the associated African territories is sold to metropolitan countries at prices much more than 20 percent above world market levels. Thus, the outlook for external trade will depend mainly on how far banana production in the associated territories can be expanded, with prices and quality competitive with outside supplies.

[8] Article 95 states that no member state shall levy on the products of other members any internal taxes which give indirect protection to the production of other goods.

QUARTERLY NOTES ON COMMODITY MARKETS[9]

In contrast to the fall in international prices of metals, several agricultural commodity prices were rising or steady in the third quarter of 1957 and remained higher than in July-September 1956, despite the downswing earlier in the year in reaction to the Suez crisis (Table 16). Prices of sugar, coffee, and wool fell, but the declines in both wool and sugar were checked in mid-September. American cotton, wheat, fats and oils, jute, and rubber remained fairly steady, while there have been advances in prices of rice, cacao, and fresh fruit. Nevertheless, prospects in general are less favorable. World import demand for agricultural products — particularly wheat and cotton — will probably be weaker in the 1957/58 marketing year, reflecting larger domestic crops or higher stocks in importing countries, as well as the imposition of import restrictions owing to balance-of-payments difficulties. Since, with some exceptions, world export supplies are expected to remain generally large or even to expand, prices in coming months are likely to be affected by the increased competition in export markets.

[9] A general review of recent developments in the world commodity situation, and prospects for 1957/58, will be included in the November issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

Not all products are in ample supply: production of fresh fruit in Western Europe is smaller this season and (although there are still large United States stocks) tobacco output is substantially smaller this year in Rhodesia and Nyasaland as well as in the United States. Prices of both these products rose markedly in the third quarter, and demand for rubber seems likely to be stronger following the revival in European and United States automobile production. But increasing supplies from 1957 crops (or prospects of an increase in 1957/58) have already brought reductions in international prices of sugar, coffee, and jute. Cacao supplies are also ample; the recovery in world prices was due mainly to Brazil's decision to fix a minimum export price.

Rice. Export prices of rice are considerably higher than a year ago. Stocks are reduced and exportable supplies will be relatively scarce until the end of 1957. Thailand has restricted exports until the next crop is marketed late in the year, while supplies from the smaller United States crop will not (unless world market prices rise sharply above price support levels) be available for export until next spring. It is still too early to forecast crops elsewhere, but the late rains over a wide area in

Table 16. — Selected International Market Prices of Agricultural Commodities, Third Quarter 1957, and Comparative Data

Commodity	Annual averages			1956		1957		
	1954	1955	1956	Sept.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.*
	U.S. cents per kilogram							
Wheat, Canadian No. 1, Fort William-Port Arthur	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	*6.2	6.2
Wheat, Argentine, c.i.f. Europe	7.3	7.4	7.9	—	8.4	7.3	*7.0	7.1
Barley, Canadian, c.i.f. Europe	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.1	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Maize, Argentine, c.i.f. Europe	7.1	—	8.0	8.2	8.5	6.9	*6.6	6.6
Rice, U.S. Zenith, No. 2 milled, New Orleans	20.9	19.5	19.0	18.6	18.7	20.9	20.7	...
Sugar, Cuba No. 4 contract, f.o.b.	7.2	7.1	7.7	7.1	10.5	11.6	9.1	10.1
Coffee, Brazilian, Santos No. 4, New York	172.7	125.7	128.2	134.3	132.8	122.4	118.4	117.1
Cacao, Accra, New York	127.3	82.4	59.8	61.7	58.6	67.2	71.0	77.7
Tea, Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price[1]	150.7	143.9	118.8	133.5	143.8	141.5	138.4	138.4
Beef, Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, London	67.1	72.8	57.4	55.0	48.9	64.3	59.1	66.4
Eggs, Danish, export co-operative price to producers	49.2	55.0	54.3	64.7	47.6	54.0	57.9	58.5
Butter, New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	102.8	97.8	89.0	89.1	76.1	86.5	85.4	85.4
Cheese, New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	52.5	53.4	76.7	81.0	73.3	50.9	49.7	46.8
Soybean oil, U.S., crude, 1.5%, c.i.f. Europe	33.5	29.5	33.9	29.5	37.0	29.8	30.0	29.1
Coconut oil, Straits, 3.5%, c.i.f. Europe	30.0	25.4	25.4	24.6	26.7	25.0	25.3	25.3
Linseed oil, Argentine, c.i.f. Europe	18.0	24.7	32.9	30.3	35.5	24.3	25.4	25.4
Tallow, fancy, f.o.b. New York	17.4	18.5	17.8	17.4	18.5	19.5	19.7	19.8
Cotton, Texas, c.i.f. Liverpool	83.0	82.1	64.5	59.7	64.2	63.4	64.1	63.9
Cotton, Egypt, Karnak, c.i.f. Liverpool	129.4	128.5	161.5	162.3	178.1	135.0	[3]133.3	126.9
Wool, 64's, Dominion, clean, U.K.	329.5	274.6	290.2	308.6	326.7	334.4	—	208.6
Jute, Pakistan, raw, mill first, c. and f. Dundee	28.2	27.0	28.3	26.9	36.1	28.1	28.7	28.4
Rubber, Singapore, No. 1 R.S.S., f.o.b.	48.3	81.9	70.0	66.4	80.9	66.8	...	61.8
Tobacco, S. and N.W. Rhodesia, flue cured, auction price	[2]98.1	[2]101.4	[2]80.7	87.8	—	106.4	96.3	96.2
Apples, Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	16.8	16.0	17.0	14.0	14.3	23.1	26.2	29.8
Oranges, South African navels, Hamburg	[2]22.6	[4]18.5	[4]20.5	19.9	—	21.2	22.4	22.4
Lemons, Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	[4]20.6	17.7	19.6	25.1	16.8	28.3	27.0	26.5

NOTE: Prices are representative export or import prices converted from other currencies to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange. Monthly prices in original currencies are quoted in Table 25-B, "Price Series of International Significance" pp. 50-54. See also commodity price charts on p. 49

*Preliminary. — [1]Includes export duty and excise. — [2]Via Continent. — [3]Seven-month average. — [4]Six month average.

Southeast Asia may have adverse effects on harvests in this region.

Fats and Oils. International prices of liquid edible oils (mainly soybean, cottonseed, and groundnut oils) had fallen back to their September 1956 levels by the middle of the year, but, with the notable exception of olive oil, were then fairly steady or rose slightly reflecting a reduced rate of United States exports under Public Law 480 programs, and the onset of a new buying season. Exports of Chinese soybeans and Indian groundnuts and oil have continued to decline this year, and there are also smaller supplies of Ceylon copra, Argentine sunflowerseed, and South African groundnuts for marketing in 1957/58. However, United States supplies of edible fats and oils will remain high: the United States soybean crop (460 million bushels) was slightly above last year's will be only about 5 percent lower, despite heavy acreage cuts. The decline in linseed oil prices, which had fallen to their lowest level in two years, reflecting large Canadian exports and United States government sales, was checked in August/Septemper. The United States linseed crop this year is only 32.2 million bushels, 30 percent lower than last year, largely owing to an unusually low yield per acre, and there seems likely to be a similar decline in Canadian production.

Sugar. With prices in the free international market in the first half of 1957 remaining almost double the average in the previous three years, a substantial increase in world exportable supplies of sugar was stimulated and production in most of the main cane producing countries was much larger than earlier forecasts indicated. In Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Taiwan the new crops were about 1.3 million tons higher than in the previous year. Equally important, the outlook for the European sugar beet crop has become increasingly favorable and, barring bad weather during the rest of 1957, harvests should show a marked improvement over last year. This change in the supply situation, together with several special market factors, produced a sharp break in sugar prices which fell from around 13.5 cents per kilogram (6 cents a pound) in June to an average of 9.1 cents in August. However, this was still well above the previous year's average levels and, in fact, there was some recovery at the beginning of September.

Coffee. The price of coffee continued its gradual decline — and is now below last year's levels — as trade leveled off in expectation of increasing supplies from the 1957/58 harvests. The 1957 Brazilian harvest, at present being marketed, promises to be large and of good quality despite unseasonable rains in July. Thus, even though 1957/58 is likely to be an off-year for mild coffee production, and prospects for the French African crops were lowered by drought earlier this year, world coffee production will be higher than in 1956/57 and may reach 2.8 million metric tons, against 2.5 million tons last year. In view of the cautious buying, especially in the United States, there was no further expansion in world trade in the first half of 1957 and exports from Brazil and Colombia fell sharply. Nonetheless, following the large exports in the second half of 1956, Brazilian carry-over stocks (excluding government-held stocks) at the beginning of the new crop year were reduced to about half their 1956 size and were only slightly above normal working-stock levels. By mid-September, Santos No. 4 (ex dock New York) had fallen to 117 cents per kilogram, 12.5 percent below the January 1957 level, but there may be some recovery in the coming months when the heavy buying season sets in.

Wheat. North American export prices of wheat have been fairly steady in spite of the continued pressure of large stocks and competition for export markets. With the recovery in Western European crops this year, commercial import demand is likely to be smaller, and trade in wheat and wheat flour will probably be even more dependent on deals on special terms than in the past year. Despite this, however, some modest reductions may be made in stocks in exporting countries during the coming year. The new United States wheat crop is below expected domestic and export requirements, and, with dry weather and reduced plantings in Canada, the Canadian wheat crop this year is expected to be about 5 million tons smaller, which would more than offset the 4 million ton rise in carry-in stocks.

Coarse Grain. Prices of barley and maize are now well below last year's levels, but they also have been fairly stable since mid-year. World supplies of coarse grain remain extremely large, even though there are smaller 1957 crops in several countries. Total production of feed grain in the United States is about the same as in 1956, with a sharp reduction in the maize crop offset by larger harvests of barley, oats, and grain sorghums. Crops in Canada are expected to be 3.5 million tons smaller than last year (this decline would more than offset the rise in carry-in stocks), while the 1957 Argentine maize crop was over 1 million tons smaller. However, although European import demand will be stronger, the heavy North American stocks (50 million tons) make certain that total supplies will be at unprecedented levels in 1957/58.

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during September 1957

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en septembre 1957

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Canada	1957	—	[1]10 062
United States	1957	—	[1]25 128
RYE			
Canada	1957	—	[1]2 014
BARLEY			
Canada	1957	—	[1]4 863
United States	1957	—	[1]9 378
OATS			
Canada	1957	—	[1]5 989
United States	1957	—	[1]19 418
MAIZE			
United States	1957	—	[1]81 148
Argentina[2]	1956	1 958	2 698
Indonesia	1955	2 042	1 971
	1956	2 176	1 905
Egypt	1956	771	1 652
SORGHUM			
United States	1957	7 295	[1]12 226
RICE			
United States	1957	—	[1]1 858
Indonesia	1955	6 570	11 257
	1956	6 692	11 389
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[4]			
Mexico	1956	—	1 076
Philippines	1956	179	1 047
	1957	184	1 089
SUGAR BEET and BEET SUGAR[4]			
United Kingdom	1957	162	—
United States	1957	[1]355	—
POTATOES			
Denmark	1957	89	—
France	1955	—	15 052
	1956	1 059	18 169
	1957	989	15 114
Canada	1956	130	1 916
	1957	—	1 756
United States	1957	—	10 446
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1957	—	734
Indonesia	1955	278	1 898
	1956	374	2 494
Belgian Congo	1956	56	373
Ruanda Urundi	1956	173	—
CASSAVA			
Indonesia	1955	1 077	9 317
	1956	1 092	9 176
Belgian Congo	1956	630	7 518
Ruanda Urundi	1956	121	2 088
TOMATOES			
Egypt	1956	42	583
DRY BEANS			
United States	1957	—	[1, 5]731
DRY PEAS			
United States	1957	—	[1, 5]150
APPLES			
France			
Dessert and cooking	1957	—	*220
Cider	1957	—	**914
Germany, Western	1957	—	467
Canada	1956	—	254
	1957	—	260
United States	1957	—	[1]2 425
Turkey	1956	—	196
Australia[3]	1956	—	*217
PEARS			
Germany, Western	1957	—	139
Canada	1956	—	32
	1957	—	23
United States	1957	—	734
Turkey	1956	—	127
Australia[3]	1956	—	84
WINE			
Portugal[7]	1957	—	1 096
CITRUS FRUIT			
Argentina[3]			
Oranges and tangerines	1956	—	*536
Lemons	1956	—	*85
Grapefruit	1956	—	*19
SOYBEANS			
United States	1957	—	12 490
GROUNDNUTS			
United States	1957	—	723
COTTONSEED			
United States	1957	—	[1]4 745
LINSEED			
Canada	1957	1 410	652
United States	1957	—	819
CACAO BEANS			
Costa Rica	1955	—	9.1
	1956	—	8.5
Dominican Republic	1956	—	*31.8
Brazil	1956	—	*174.6
Ecuador	1956	—	*27.0
Ghana	1956	—	*275.2
Nigeria and British Cameroons	1956	—	*140.0
TOBACCO			
Greece	1957	122	97.5
United States	1957	—	[1]735.2
India[7]	1957	[8]408	*310.0
COTTON (lint)			
United States	1956	[9]5 538	[1]2 756
Argentina[3]	1956	565	104
Egypt	1956	—	[10]325
	1957	*763	—
WOOL (greasy basis)			
France	1956	—	*25
	1957	—	*25
Greece	1957	—	*11
Ireland, Rep. of	1957	—	*8
Italy	1957	—	*15
United Kingdom	1956	—	*48
	1957	—	*49
Yugoslavia	1957	—	*15
Argentina	1957	—	*185
Brazil	1957	—	*30
Uruguay	1957	—	*84
Turkey	1956	—	*39
	1957	—	*39
Union of South Africa[11]	1957	—	*145
	1956	—	*223
New Zealand	1957	—	*225

NOTE : Some 1956 and all 1957 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revisions. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1] 1 September estimate. — [2] 1 August estimate. — [3] Crop year beginning in year stated. — [4] Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — [5] Clean basis. — [6] Including pears for perry. — [7] Crop year ending in year stated. — [8] Third estimate. — [9] Area for harvest. — [10] Final — [11] Includes Basutoland and South West Africa.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1956 et toutes les données relatives à 1957 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1] Estimation du 1er septembre. — [2] Estimation du 1er août. — [3] Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [4] Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en equivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [5] Laine dessuintée. — [6] Y compris les poires pour le poiré. — [7] Campagne agricole se terminant l'année indiquée. — [8] Troisième estimation. — [9] Superficie à récolter. — [10] Chiffres définitifs. — [11] Y compris le Basutoland et le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 2. - Olives and olive oil : Production, 1947-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 2. - Olives et huile d'olive: Production, 1947-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Production of olives — Production d'olives				Production of olive oil — Production d'huile d'olive			
	1947-52	1954	1955	1956	1947-52	1954	1955	1956
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
EUROPE								
France	29	35	20	...	*6	*8	*5	*2
Greece[2]	*559	553	496	682	120	124	117	156
Italy[4]	1 280	1 730	1 153	981	217	286	181	170
Portugal	*468	*318	*465	*594	70	48	69	93
Spain	1 760	1 496	1 350	1 858	360	305	257	396
Yugoslavia	*28	65	5	21	*3	9	1	4
Total	*4 100*	*4 200*	*3 550*	*4 200*	*860*	*860*	*690*	*900*
N. and S. AMERICA								
Argentina	22	55	28	82	*2	*7	*4	*8
United States [4]	45	45	35	64	3	*2	*1	*2
Total	*80*	*110*	*70*	*150*	*5*	*10*	*5*	*10*
ASIA								
Cyprus	10	8	8	...	2	1	1	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Israel	6	22	3	25	*1	4	—	4
Jordan	*23	61	12	72	...	15	...	...
Lebanon	**30	36	14	55	*9	12	2	14
Syria	61	36	29	60	9	8	7	...
Turkey	269	532	200	539	48	83	41	90
Total	*410*	*710*	*280*	*770*	*70*	*120*	*60*	*140*
AFRICA								
Algeria	146	207	122	210	18	27	18	*30
Egypt	*2	3	5	...	...	...	*1	...
Libya[5,7]	23	10	16	...	*5	2	3	*4
Morocco (former French zone)	91	...	85	*200	*13	23	*12	*30
Tunisia[5]	...	...	...	...	53	60	24	100
Total	*620*	...	...	...	*90*	*110*	*60*	*170*
WORLD TOTAL	**5 200**	**5 800**	**4 300**	**6 200**	**1 020**	**1 100**	**820**	**1 220**

NOTE : Insufficient information is available for the majority of countries to determine whether production estimates relate to total production (including oil extracted from olive residues) or to virgin oils extracted by mechanical methods only. In some cases, data may refer to edible production only, which may include some quantities of oil extracted from olive residues. European totals include estimated quantities for countries assumed to report only production of virgin oils extracted by mechanical processes.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Oil data include oil extracted by solvents. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Oil data relate to oil extracted by mechanical methods only. — [5]Olives crushed for oil. — [6]Excluding oasis olives. — [7]Tripolitania only.

NOTE : Dans la majorité des cas, on ne dispose pas de renseignements suffisants pour déterminer si les chiffres représentent la production totale d'huile (y compris l'huile de grignons), ou seulement la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement. Dans certains cas, les chiffres peuvent se rapporter à la production d'huile comestible seulement, laquelle peut comprendre certaines quantités d'huile de grignons. Les totaux européens comprennent des estimations pour les pays où l'on présume que seule est enregistrée la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Les chiffres de l'huile comprennent l'huile extraite par solvents. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Les chiffres de l'huile se rapportent seulement à l'huile extraite mécaniquement. — [5]Olives broyées pour l'extraction d'huile. — [6]Non compris les olives des oasis. — [7]Tripolitaine seulement.

Table 3. - Copra : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 3. - Coprah : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Continent and country	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1956	Continents et pays
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
N. and CENT. AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD et CENTR.**
British Honduras	[6]0.3	[5]0.2	[5]0.2	[2]0.1	[2]0.2	Honduras britannique
British West Indies						Antilles britanniques
Jamaica	5.5	5.4	9.1	10.4	...	Jamaïque
Trinidad and Tobago	15.6	15.0	16.0	16.0	...	Trinité et Tobago
Other islands	[6]9.0	[6]12.0	[6]15.0	[6]13.0	...	Autres îles
Dominican Republic	[6]1.1	...	3.0	3.1	...	République Dominicaine
Mexico	41.6	60.1	75.2	88.0	[6]92.0	Mexique
Total	*70*	*90*	*120*	*130*	*140*	*Total*
SOUTH AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
British Guiana	[3]3.2	2.0	5.4	6.2	...	Guyane britannique
Colombia	3.5	3.0	...	...	...	Colombie
Venezuela	[4][6]15.0	16.9	...	13.0	...	Venezuela
Total	*25*	*25*	*30*	*30*	...	*Total*
ASIA						**ASIE**
British Borneo						Bornéo britannique
North Borneo	20.4	23.2	27.1	...	...	Bornéo du Nord
Sarawak	3.2	2.7	3.0	[2]2.7	...	Sarawak
Ceylon	233.7	236.8	220.0	293.0	[6]270.0	Ceylan
India	[6]178.0	[6]179.0	[6]183.0	[6]185.0	...	Inde
Indonesia	[6]700.0	[6]740.0	[6]770.0	[6]730.0	...	Indonésie
Malaya, Federation of	141.0	154.2	166.8	146.3	156.6	Fédération de Malaisie
Netherlands New Guinea	[5]5.0	5.4	6.4	5.9	7.1	Nouvelle-Guinée néerl.
Philippines[8]	870.4	856.4	942.0	1 103.0	1 140.0	Philippines[8]
Portuguese India	[2]2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	...	Inde portugaise
Viet-Nam	...	17.2	19.2	20.5	22.0	Viet-Nam
Total	*2 190*	*2 240*	*2 370*	*2 550*	*2 600*	*Total*
AFRICA						**AFRIQUE**
French Togoland	4.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	...	Togo français
French West Africa[3]	0.5	3.2	1.2	5.9	...	A.-O. F.[3]
Ghana[3]	1.6	2.0	3.6	3.1	5.0	Ghana[3]
Kenya[3]	[3],[7]1.0	1.8	...	0.6	...	Kenya[3]
Madagascar[3]	[5]5.4	16.0	16.0	...	...	Madagascar[3]
Mauritius	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	Ile Maurice
Mozambique[3]	46.4	46.2	44.2	47.7	51.8	Mozambique[3]
Nigeria	2.5	5.9	6.6	7.2	...	Nigeria
Seychelles	[5]6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	...	Seychelles
Tanganyika	[6]11.6	13.1	13.0	12.0	10.0	Tanganyika
Zanzibar	14.7	[2]14.0	[2]12.6	[6]12.5	[6]12.0	Zanzibar
Total	*100*	*120*	*120*	*120*	*130*	*Total*
OCEANIA						**OCÉANIE**
American Samoa	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	...	Samoa américain
British Solomon Islands[3]	12.2	16.8	19.3	20.0	...	Iles Salomon brit.[3]
Cook Islands[3]	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	...	Iles Cook[3]
Fiji	35.0	34.0	38.2	40.4	...	Fidji
French Oceania	[6]28.0	28.0	...	29.4	29.0	Etabl. fr. de l'Océanie
Gilbert and Ellice	[6]7.6	10.3	8.3	9.4	...	Gilbert et Ellice
New Caledonia	2.4	3.5	3.3	[2]2.2	...	Nouvelle-Calédonie
New Guinea	[6]52.1	72.0	83.9	81.7	...	Nouvelle-Guinée
New Hebrides	22.9	22.7	23.5	24.1	...	Nouvelles-Hébrides
Niue	[5]0.9	0.6	0.6	...	...	Niue
Pacific Islands (U.S. Trust)	[3]11.9	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.3	Iles sous tutelle amér.
Papua	11.8	8.8	16.6	16.9	...	Papua
Tokelau	[5]0.3	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
Tonga	[3]19.0	15.3	21.2	20.0	...	Tonga
Western Samoa[3]	15.5	11.4	16.5	17.5	13.8	Samoa occidental[3]
Total	*220*	*240*	*280*	*280*	...	*Total*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 600**	**2 720**	**2 920**	**3 110**	**3 200**	**TOTAL MONDIAL**

NOTE : No allowance is made for some copra processed for oil in households and on farms for subsistence consumption.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Exports of copra and coconut oil in copra equivalent. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Average of 3 years. — [6]Production for 12 months ending 30 June of year indicated. — [7]Recorded sales. — [8]Including Comoro Islands.

NOTE : Il n'a pas été tenu compte d'une certaine quantité de coprah dont l'huile a été extraite dans les ménages et dans les exploitations rurales pour la consommation familiale.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Exportations de coprah et d'huile de coco en équivalent de coprah. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années. — [6]Production des 12 mois se terminant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [7]Ventes enregistrées. — [8]Y compris les Comores.

Table 4. - Groundnuts (in shell) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 and 1956[1]

Tableau 4. - Arachides (non décortiquées) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Greece	[2]2	3	2	2	[4]4	7	5	4
Italy	4	5	5	5	7	10	10	10
Spain	8	8	8	...	12	12	13	*13
Total	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*25*	*30*	*30*	*30*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	[3]16	*10	*12	*13	11	*5	*7	*7
Dominican Republic	[2]22	*35	*47	...	15	37	53	...
Mexico	46	56	60	...	55	78	81	*75
United States[4]	914	561	675	560	839	457	702	727
Total	*1 000*	*660*	*800*	*680*	*920*	*580*	*840*	*860*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	119	149	196	221	120	118	216	270
Brazil	137	166	162	...	139	186	181	...
Paraguay	13	11	11	...	12	10	10	...
Uruguay	9	6	8	8	6	5	7	*4
Total	*290*	*350*	*390*	*450*	*280*	*330*	*430*	*500*
ASIA								
Burma	277	300	323	329	154	156	208	198
China								
Mainland	[1]1 543	2 097	...	...	[2]2 151	2 765	*2 930	...
Taiwan	80	94	96	...	57	66	67	...
India	4 379	5 483	5 136	5 302	3 196	4 194	3 924	4 151
Indonesia	[2]285	326	298	313	[2]283	406	339	350
Java and Madura	[3] (236)	(270)	...	...	[3] (224)	(335)	...	...
Other islands	[3] (49)	(54)	...	...	[3] (59)	(71)	...	...
Japan[5]	16	27	26	32	21	39	47	50
Philippines	27	28	29	...	19	18	18	...
Thailand	63	79	78	79	60	92	94	95
Total	*6 800*	*8 500*	*8 300*	*8 500*	*5 900*	*7 800*	*7 700*	*8 000*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	250	296	290	299	155	188	175	182
Egypt	11	13	14	15	18	24	28	29
French Cameroons	130	118	147	...	92	80	87	...
French Equatorial Africa	[6]160	180	...	...	[6]84	106	...	...
French Togoland	23	30	32	...	13	13	12	...
French West Africa	1 213	1 318	1 378	...	817	794	938	*1 100
Gambia	[2]93	...	...	...	63	59	58	...
Madagascar	16	35	...	...	12	25	...	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	...	...	...	*680	*790	*1 000	*800
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed.of Southern Rhodesia								
Farms and estates	3	2	2	...	1	2	2	...
Villages	[7]47	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
Sudan	38	...	*58	*63	20	...	*33	*43
Tanganyika	54	79	...	...	20	26	...	...
Uganda[3]	144	153	172	...	[3]137	170	180	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	105	195	222	183
Total	*3 400*	...	...	...	*2 400*	*2 800*	*3 200*	*3 200*
OCEANIA								
Australia	8	16	13	10	8	15	9	13
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**11 500**	**13 500**	**13 900**	**13 900**	**9 500**	**11 600**	**12 200**	**12 600**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Average of 3 years. [4]Picked and threshed. — [5]Dried in shell. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [7]Crops in villages.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Récoltées et battues. — [5]Séchées en coques. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années. — [7]Cultures dans les villages.

Table 5. - Cottonseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 5. - Graines de coton : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	16	56	31	*22
Greece	70	109	166	160	43	85	128	109
Hungary	*17	—	—	...	*2	—	—	...
Italy	27	41	54	45	7	15	22	13
Romania	**59	...	...	...	*12	*16	*16	...
Spain	48	108	164	*200	15	45	73	*95
Yugoslavia	21	12	14	13	4	4	6	4
Total	*300*	*480*	*600*	*620*	*100*	*220*	*280*	*260*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies	*7	*5	*5	...	*2	*2	*2	*2
El Salvador	21	30	46	*38	12	33	50	*45
Guatemala	*5	*16	*21	*14	3	13	15	*14
Haiti	*16	*12	...	...	*3	*3	*3	*2
Mexico	676	922	*1 040	*825	384	661	*830	*650
Nicaragua	21	86	*110	*72	16	95	*70	*82
United States	9 799	7 790	6 850	6 319	5 277	5 179	5 482	4 920
Total	*10 550*	*8 860*	*8 090*	*7 290*	*5 700*	*5 990*	*6 450*	*5 720*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	497	540	533	...	237	221	222	*200
Brazil[2]	2 603	2 497	2 617	*2 613	749	835	813	806
Colombia	45	84	69	*66	19	48	44	*43
Ecuador	*15	*15	*18	*16	*4	*4	*6	*6
Paraguay	*60	50	...	...	*26	25	21	...
Peru	151	209	217	*225	121	185	174	*176
Venezuela	13	17	17	...	6	9	9	...
Total	*3 380*	*3 410*	*3 520*	*3 500*	*1 160*	*1 330*	*1 290*	*1 260*
ASIA								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	*14	*27	*25	*39
Burma	*108	*150	*162	*162	*28	*42	*35	*41
China Mainland	*3 130	*3 880	*4 050	*4 250	*1 190	*1 500	*1 600	*1 500
India	5 660	7 561	8 085	8 030	968	1 503	1 422	1 679
Iran	*133	*200	*230	*210	*50	*120	*120	*125
Iraq	*29	56	57	58	*8	13	15	15
Korea, South	129	120	112	*110	42	31	21	...
Pakistan	1 248	1 289	1 431	1 441	480	568	618	607
Syria	107	187	249	272	62	141	149	164
Thailand	34	34	32	32	14	15	17	15
Turkey	474	582	625	637	227	260	285	294
Total[4]	*11 100*	*14 200*	*15 150*	*15 350*	*3 300*	*4 650*	*4 600*	*4 600*
AFRICA								
Angola	46	*49	*49	*49	12	*12	*13	*13
Belgian Congo	333	344	349	337	92	96	97	103
Egypt	761	663	763	694	725	673	648	632
French Equatorial Africa	284	*376	350	*350	53	76	73	67
French West Africa[5]	220	248	...	...	15	11	*12	...
Kenya	*21	*36	*40	*33	*4	*5	*5	*5
Mozambique	*267	*289	*293	*293	*57	*61	*43	*61
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	[7]30	*72	*61	*63
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Nyasaland	23	23	...	...	5	6	*2	*4
Sudan	207	277	242	310	134	173	189	*215
Tanganyika	74	*101	*109	*121	20	36	41	47
Uganda	624	704	641	*635	134	110	139	*134
Total	*3 100*	*3 450*	*3 400*	*3 400*	*1 300*	*1 400*	*1 350*	*1 400*
OCEANIA, *Total*	2	3	6	7	1	1	1	1
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**28 400**	**30 400**	**30 800**	**30 200**	**11 600**	**13 600**	**14 000**	**13 200**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Data are on a calendar year basis. — [4]Area sown. — [5]For India and Pakistan, allowance has been made in production totals for the difference between official crop statistics data and production estimated by trade sources. — [6]Mixed cultivation. — [7]Purchases by Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années — [3]Les données se rapportent à l'année civile. — [4]Superficie ensemencée. — [5]On a tenu compte dans les totaux de production de la différence existant pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, entre les données statistiques officielles des récoltes et la production estimée selon des sources commerciales. — [6]Culture associée. — [7]Achats effectués par le « Cotton Marketing Board » de la Nigeria.

Table 6. - Linseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 6. - Graines de lin: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Belgium	29	32	35	34	16	20	22	21
Czechoslovakia	[3]26	...	...	...	[3][4]10	...	...	...
Denmark[5]	12	1	1	1	13	1	1	...
Finland	4	1	...	...	2	[4]1	[4]1	...
France	44	47	57	59	15	21	...	...
Germany, Western	12	3	3	3	8	3	2	2
Hungary	[3][4]15	...	...	...	[3][4]8	...	...	...
Italy	19	18	16	14	12	10	10	9
Netherlands	25	31	32	32	19	24	27	27
Poland	[3]96	102	116	...	[4][6]64	...	...	...
Spain	7	15	11	10	2	...	4	...
Sweden[5]	29	3	1	2	32	2	1	2
United Kingdom[5]	18	1	1	—	19	1	1	...
Yugoslavia[5]	[4]2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Total	*450*	*440*	*440*	*450*	*260*	*220*	*240*	*240*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada[5]	409	488	744	1 231	238	285	502	875
Mexico[5]	56	22	21	...	54	17	17	...
United States[5]	1 773	2 292	2 016	2 244	1 029	1 048	1 048	1 237
Total	*2 240*	*2 800*	*2 780*	*3 500*	*1 320*	*1 350*	*1 570*	*2 130*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina[5]	799	633	444	1 077	513	405	238	620
Brazil[5]	[3]27	[4]36	[4]37	[4]37	[4]25	[4]23	[4]26	[4]26
Chile	6	4	6	8	5	4	5	6
Uruguay[5]	185	89	112	[4]162	106	63	51	[4]80
Total	*1 020*	*760*	*600*	*1 280*	*650*	*490*	*320*	*730*
ASIA								
India[5]	1 446	1 357	1 530	1 521	384	388	421	355
Japan	20	17	16	16	5	2	3	—
Pakistan[5]	29	30	30	[4]31	12	14	13	[4]14
Turkey	55	33	28	28	31	15	18	14
Total	*1 620*	*1 520*	*1 690*	*1 680*	*470*	*460*	*500*	*430*
AFRICA								
Algeria[5]	25	2	[4]2	...	10	1	[4]1	...
Egypt	5	4	6	8	5	4	[4]6	8
Morocco (former French zone)	78	62	46	...	34	23	14	...
Tunisia[5]	18	2	...	...	7	1	...	...
Total	*230*	*180*	*160*	...	*110*	*80*	*70*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia[5]	16	8	20	49	7	6	14	21
New Zealand[5]	6	3	[4]1	...	7	4	[4]1	...
Total	*22*	*11*	*21*	*50*	*14*	*10*	*15*	*25*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**5 580**	**5 700**	**5 700**	**7 150**	**2 820**	**2 600**	**2 700**	**3 650**

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, area figures refer to area for both fiber and seed.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Flax grown for seed nly. — [5]Average of 4 years. — [6]Area sown.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les données de la superficie se rapportent à la superficie totale cultivée pour la filasse et pour la graine.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Lin cultivé seulement pour la graine. — [5]Moyenne de 4 années. — [6]Superficie ensemencée.

Table 7. - Soybeans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 7. - Soja : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Italy	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Yugoslavia	9	1	3	3	4	1	3	2
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	54	103	87	92	86	135	154	134
United States	5 080	6 899	7 535	8 468	7 289	9 283	10 166	12 407
Total.	*5 130*	*7 000*	*7 620*	*8 560*	*7 380*	*9 420*	*10 320*	*12 540*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil[2]	*[3]53	74	80	...	*57	107	119	*130
ASIA								
China Mainland	...	...	...	...	...	*9 080	*9 120	*10 250
Indonesia	381	525	515	497	270	400	346	345
Japan	348	430	385	383	376	376	507	455
Korea, South	244	258	269	*269	138	160	149	*157
Thailand	17	22	21	22	14	22	20	21
Turkey	*2	5	5	6	*2	4	4	5
Total.	*9 050*	*10 100*	*10 150*	*11 200*	*9 300*	*10 250*	*10 350*	*11 450*
AFRICA, *Total.*	*30*	*40*	*50*	*50*	*15*	*25*	*25*	*30*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 300**	**17 300**	**17 900**	**19 900**	**16 800**	**19 800**	**20 800**	**24 200**

Table 8. - Sesame : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 8. - Sésame : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

EUROPE								
Greece	33	29	30	30	9.2	11.8	12.8	10.3
Italy	1	1	1	2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1
Yugoslavia	2	1	2	2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
Total.	*40*	*35*	*37*	*37*	*11*	*14*	*15*	*13*
N., CENT., and S. AMERICA								
Brazil[4]	...	...	...	...	*4.0	...	...	...
Colombia	15	...	...	20	8.4	...	...	12.9
Mexico	159	178	179	...	80.1	90.8	91.3	*100.0
Nicaragua	21	17	*15	...	11.9	8.7	*6.0	...
Venezuela	5	20	20	...	4.4	10.5	10.5	*9.0
Total.	*220*	*250*	*240*	...	*110*	*130*	*130*	*140*
ASIA								
Burma	371	346	368	414	42.9	36.4	44.8	55.6
China Mainland	*[3]1 480	...	...	...	*[3]830.0	*650.0	...	...
India	2 182	2 631	2 288	2 199	429.3	598.0	464.0	458.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	*8.8	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0
Iraq	26	29	21	19	9.4	15.8	12.1	12.9
Japan	7	9	11	10	4.6	4.9	6.4	—
Pakistan	78	86	86	*88	32.4	37.0	38.0	*37.0
Syria	14	23	21	...	8.3	14.2	13.1	...
Thailand	16	15	17	16	8.1	9.9	11.2	10.7
Turkey	65	79	80	82	32.0	48.0	51.0	46.0
Total.	*4 300*	*4 600*	*4 300*	*4 300*	*1 450*	*1 450*	*1 350*	*1 350*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo[5]	18	17	15	17	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.5
Egypt	15	18	19	20	12.2	14.9	17.0	17.6
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
French West Africa	17	18	...	...	2.7	3.5	...	...
Nigeria	57	*55	*57	...	13.0	16.0	19.0	...
Somalia	12	13	12	...	2.2	3.9	4.8	...
Sudan	158	...	*187	*230	98.4	...	*122.0	*190.0
Tanganyika	20	22	24	...	5.0	11.0	13.0	...
Uganda	93	103	88	...	30.0	34.0	30.0	...
Total.	*500*	*540*	*540*	...	*220*	*260*	*270*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**5 100**	**5 400**	**5 100**	**5 200**	**1 790**	**1 850**	**1 750**	**1 850**

[1]1956, preliminary.— [2]Rio Grande do Sul only. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]São Paulo only. — [5]1949 ; 22 provinces only. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Crops in villages.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Rio Grande do Sul seulement. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]São Paulo seulement. — [5]1949 ; 22 provinces seulement. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Cultures dans les villages.

Table 9. - Rapeseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 9. - Graines de colza : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	4	5	6	6	5	6	9	9
Belgium	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2
Czechoslovakia	[2]5	...	...	...	[2]4	...	...	...
Denmark	4	13	3	...	7	11	3	...
Finland	4	15	16	12	6	13	16	...
France	120	66	72	50	154	88	107	73
Germany								
Eastern	80	92	124	...	110	120	214	...
Western	54	9	12	18	83	15	21	39
Italy	15	7	7	7	14	7	10	6
Netherlands	17	6	7	10	33	17	19	26
Poland	[3]124	142	146	...	[3]104	...	...	...
Sweden[4]	101	87	93	20	146	169	132	26
Switzerland	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	5
Yugoslavia	10	5	11	8	5	3	8	5
Total	*570*	*480*	*540*	*440*	*690*	*600*	*700*	*560*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10	16	55	144	9	13	35	139
Total	*20*	*30*	*70*	*160*	*15*	*20*	*45*	*150*
ASIA								
China Mainland	...	...	...	...	[5]3 000	[5]2 850	...	...
India[6]	2 077	2 438	2 556	2 513	823	1 035	862	1 033
Japan	114	175	207	252	129	220	270	320
Pakistan[5]	642	720	813	783	267	327	326	331
Total	...	...	...	...	*4 200*	*4 450*	...	...
AFRICA								
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20
WORLD TOTAL (excl.U.S.S.R.)	**9 000**	**9 200**	**10 100**	**10 000**	**4 900**	**5 100**	**5 300**	**5 500**

Table 10. - Sunflowerseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 10. - Graines de tournesol: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

EUROPE								
France	8	2	3	6	8	3	4	9
Hungary								
Grown alone	234	175	164	149	217	185	187	152
With other crops	[2]315	...	...	...	[2]56	...	...	...
Italy	5	3	3	4	6	4	4	5
Spain	[3]3	...	2	...	[3]1	...	1	...
Yugoslavia	109	125	104	73	93	125	102	59
Total	*1 100*	...	...	...	*800*	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	11	8	7	10	6	6	7	6
United States	[7]9	...	...	...	[7]5	...	...	...
Total	*20*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*11*	*10*	*10*	*10*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 064	405	1 092	978	788	283	754	625
Chile	45	46	34	34	60	68	37	47
Uruguay	140	176	177	[8]125	84	85	72	[8]43
Total	*1 250*	*630*	*1 300*	*1 140*	*930*	*440*	*860*	*720*
ASIA								
Turkey	102	139	154	168	89	120	138	102
AFRICA								
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10
Kenya[9]	7	4	6	...	[10]3	2	3	...
Morocco (former French Zone)	11	2	2	...	6	1	1	...
Tanganyika	...	...	...	...	[11]	...	12	8
Union of South Africa	[3]114	...	...	...	40	52	63	71
Total	*180*	...	...	...	*70*	*80*	*90*	*100*
WORLD TOTAL (excl.U.S.S.R.)	**2 700**	**2 100**	**2 800**	**2 650**	**1 900**	**1 650**	**2 280**	**2 050**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]1948. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Seed delivered to oil factories. — [5]Rapeseed and mustard seed. — [6]Average of 3 years. — [7]Average of 4 years. — [8]On farms and estates.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Graines livrées aux huileries. — [5]Colza et moutarde. — [6]Moyenne de 3 années. — [7]Moyenne de 4 années. — [8]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 11. - Palm kernels and palm oil : Production, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Tableau 11. - Palmistes et huile de palme : Production, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country — Pays	Palm kernels - Palmistes						Palm oil - Huile de palme					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 metric tons						1 000 metric tons					
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA												
Brazil[1]	82.8	70.7	66.4	75.0	*78.0	*65.0	—	—	—	—	—	...
Costa Rica	...	4.5	7.7	...	...	...	*0.1	0.6	1.1	...	*1.8	*2.3
Ecuador	...	5.5	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	...	*0.5	*0.9	*1.4	...	...	...
Mexico	11.0	11.2	12.7	13.5	16.3	*17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	*0.4	*0.5	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.8	*1.8	*2.4	...	...	...
Surinam	...	...	0.7	1.0	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...
Venezuela	—	—	—	...	...	...	*0.3	—	1.0	1.5	1.5	...
Total	*100*	*100*	*100*	*110*	*120*	*110*	*2*	*4*	*6*	...	...	...
ASIA												
Indonesia[2]	30.0	38.6	42.4	43.3	41.9	41.4	121.1	146.4	160.5	168.7	165.8	164.9
Malaya[3]	12.0	11.4	12.9	14.7	15.1	14.7	49.0	45.8	50.0	54.8	57.4	56.8
Total	*42*	*50*	*55*	*58*	*57*	*56*	*170*	*192*	*210*	*223*	*223*	*222*
AFRICA												
Angola[2]	9.9	13.5	11.6	9.2	10.3	9.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Congo[4]	137.1	109.5	118.8	117.8	119.9	139.9	191.4	170.4	179.5	195.8	196.7	220.9
French Cameroons[5]	27.1	19.2	20.6	20.0	22.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Equatorial Africa[4]	9.7	7.2	12.1	[3]9.5	[3]8.1	[3]7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Togoland	10.0	9.8	11.5	9.2	8.7	*11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa[5]	68.6	65.0	75.3	[3]81.3	*85.0	[3]86.4	**80.0	**70.0	...	...	...	...
Gambia[2]	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	...
Ghana[2]	2.5	6.4	7.2	9.0	9.7	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia[2]	22.5	10.0	15.4	11.2	9.6	10.0	46.0	47.0	...	...	*39.0	*41.0
Nigeria[2]	352.6	380.2	406.6	471.6	440.0	451.3	(340.0)	(360.0)	(390.0)	(440.0)	(410.0)	(420.0)
Portuguese Guinea[2]	12.4	18.3	*11.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tomé and Principe[2]	5.8	5.5	6 5	4 2	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone[2]	76.3	77.6	70.0	69.2	58.6	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Guinea[2]	7.8	5.6	4.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*740*	*730*	*770*	*830*	*790*	*830*	*830*	*810*	*850*	*910*	*890*	*920*
WORLD TOTAL	**880**	**880**	**920**	**1 000**	**970**	**1 000**	**1 000**	**1 010**	**1 070**	**1 140**	**1 120**	**1 150**

NOTE : Figures in parenthesis are FAO estimates.

Palm kernels. Commercialized production has been considered as equal to total production. In cases where no information on either production or commercialization was available, production has been roughly estimated as equivalent to exports, assuming that virtually the total production is exported.

Palm oil. Data shown for Latin American and Asian countries are considered as representing total production. For Africa, where there is important subsistence production, total production has been estimated as follows : for Angola, the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, and Liberia, the available information on local consumption has been taken into account ; for the other countries, total production has been calculated on the basis of the known palm-kernel production, and the estimated proportion between palm-kernel content and palm-oil content in the fruit of these regions. This proportion varies according to the country between 5-7 : 10. Palm oil production has been assumed to be made in these countries exclusively by native processes, which permit the extraction of 45-55% of the total palm-oil content. For Nigeria, moreover, the fact that a part of the oil is extracted by hand presses (extraction rate 65%) and a part by pioneer oil mills (extraction rate 85%) has been taken into account.

[1]Babassu kernels. — [2]Estate production. — [3]Palm kernel data relate to exports. — [4]Plantation production and production from fruit delivered by native growers. — [5]Commercial production. — [6]Total production.

NOTE : Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent des estimations de la FAO.

Palmistes : La production commercialisée a été considérée comme étant égale à la production totale. En l'absence de renseignements sur la production ou la commercialisation, on a estimé approximativement la production à une quantité correspondant au volume des exportations en supposant que la production est presque entièrement exportée.

Huile de palme : Les données relatives aux pays d'Amérique latine et d'Asie sont considérées comme représentant la production totale. Pour l'Afrique, où l'huile extraite par de nombreux producteurs est absorbée par la consommation familiale, la production totale a été estimée comme suit : pour l'Angola, le Congo belge, l'Afrique-Occidentale française et le Libéria, on a tenu compte des renseignements disponibles concernant la consommation locale : pour les autres pays, la production totale d'huile de palme a été calculée en prenant comme base les chiffres connus de la production de palmistes et la teneur estimée en huile des palmistes dans ces régions. Cette teneur varie selon les pays entre 5 et 7 : 10. On a supposé que l'huile de palme était extraite dans ces pays uniquement par des procédés indigènes, qui permettent d'extraire 45 à 55% de la teneur totale en huile. De plus, en ce qui concerne la Nigeria, il a été tenu compte du fait que l'huile est extraite en partie au moyen de presses à bras (taux d'extraction 65%) et en partie par des « pioneer oil mills » (taux d'extraction 85%).

[1]Noix de babassou. — [2]Production des grands domaines. — [3]Les chiffres des palmistes sont des chiffres d'exportation. — [4]Production des grands domaines et production provenant de fruits livrés par les cultivateurs indigènes. — [5]Production commerciale. — [6]Production totale.

Table 12. - Meat : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 12. - Viande : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948–52	1955	1956	1956 I-III	1956 IV	1956 V	1956 VI	1956 VII	1957 I-III	1957 IV	1957 V	1957 VI	1957 VII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79.1	102.7	...	116.1	123	127	137	138	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9.4	9.0	...	8.9	11	15	13	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7.7	8.1	...	10.2	9	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*96.2*	*119.8*	...	*135.2*	*143*	*148*	*154*	*156*	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	63.3	62.7	52.9	53.8	66.0	73.5	70.9	58.3	64.1	...	...	...
	Pork[1]	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.5	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	32.9	29.4	30.5	26.0	25.5	25.2	24.6	30.4	27.6	...	...	...
	Total	*85.3*	*104.4*	*99.6*	*90.7*	*87.4*	*99.5*	*105.9*	*102.5*	*98.4*	*99.3*	...	...	...
Austria[2] (Com.)	*Total*	*17.3*	*24.8*	...	*20.9*	*19.8*	*22.9*	*22.2*	*21.3*	*20.1*	*22.1*	*22.2*	*21.4*	...
Belgium	Beef	9.4	13.6	13.0	13.1	...	[3]12.6	...	[3]12.8	13.7	..	..	..	...
	Veal	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	...	[3]1.6	...	[3]1.5	1.2	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.0	15.2	16.9	17.6	...	[3]16.7	...	[3]15.9	16.4	...	...	...	...
	Total	*23.1*	*30.8*	*31.6*	*32.3*	..	*[3]31.0*	...	*[3]30.3*	*31.4*	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	34.5	37.9	35.0	34.2	34.9	41.7	34.5	36.8	32.8	35.8	45.9	38.1
	Pork	24.1	26.9	27.0	29.4	28.9	26.9	31.0	22.2	26.0	23.3	22.9	25.9	19.3
	Total	*51.4*	*64.2*	*65.9*	*65.0*	*63.5*	*62.1*	*73.2*	*57.4*	*63.4*	*56.5*	*59.0*	*72.4*	*58.1*
Denmark[3]	Beef and veal	13.3	18.9	19.8	21.1	20.0	24.8	20.5	19.1	22.8	25.3	25.1	20.9	22.8
	Pork	26.4	44.3	41.7	37.9	44.1	42.8	38.6	43.3	40.9	46.0	44.8	42.8	53.1
Finland	*Total*	*[4]5.4*	*8.7*	*9.1*	*8.0*	*8.9*	*9.3*	*7.9*	*8.6*	*9.1*	*8.9*	*8.6*	*8.1*	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	[4]40.0	62.9	61.6	64.6	59.4	60.8	55.3	55.5	62.8	61.1	...	...	...
	Veal	[4]14.6	23.4	23.0	21.1	22.5	26.3	24.6	25.5	20.1	22.4	...	...	...
	Pork	[4]29.4	45.9	53.5	52.9	54.7	57.6	52.7	53.2	53.5	56.3	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[4]4.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.5	7.3	6.1	6.6	1.1	7.9	...	...	...
	Total	*[4]88.6*	*139.0*	*144.8*	*145.5*	*143.1*	*152.0*	*138.7*	*140.8*	*136.4*	*147.7*	...	...	...
Germany, Western[5] (Com.)	Beef	[4]37.6	53.5	54.1	50.4	49.3	52.4	47.9	53.8	53.9	58.6	54.5	52.5	63.3
	Veal	[4]6.5	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.4	9.0	7.6	8.2	8.1	10.4	8.4	8.5	8.9
	Pork	[4]49.7	93.8	97.8	93.9	100.7	104.5	96.6	104.5	93.5	120.7	104.5	100.8	110.4
	Total	*[4]95.3*	*156.6*	*160.8*	*153.4*	*159.3*	*166.6*	*153.0*	*167.4*	*156.4*	*190.7*	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of (Com.)	*Total*	*11.3*	*14.6*	*33.9*	*12.8*	...	*[3]11.0*	...	*[3]14.0*	*13.4*	...	...	...	...
Italy[7]	Beef and veal	19.6	28.3	29.4	28.0	27.6	31.6	31.1	30.7	27.1	...	...	...	...
	Pork	15.9	16.7	20.8	29.9	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.7	30.1	...	...	...	...
	Total	*38.2*	*47.3*	*52.5*	*60.4*	*37.9*	*41.7*	*40.7*	*40.2*	*59.8*	...	...	...	...
Japan	*Total*	*8.8*	*17.3*	*21.0*	*19.1*	*17.8*	*18.5*	*18.7*	*20.2*	*20.2*	*19.7*	*20.0*	*18.3*	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[8]15.7	19.2	21.0	[3]20.9	...	[3]27.8	...	[3]20.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[8]3.3	3.4	3.3	[8]5.2	...	[8]3.3	...	[8]1.9	...	...	...	...	..
	Mutton and lamb	[8]27.1	29.7	28.7	[8]56.7	...	[8]26.1	...	[8]5.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*[8]46.1*	*52.3*	*53.0*	*[8]82.8*	...	*[8]57.2*	...	*[8]27.1*	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	*Total*	*6.2*	*7.0*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*6.0*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*7.5*	*6.6*	...
Spain (Com.)[9]	*Total*	*9.1*	*16.7*	*16.3*	*15.7*	*14.8*	*15.4*	*16.7*	*15.2*	*16.8*	*16.6*	...	...	...
Sweden (Com.)	*Total*	*22.1*	*27.5*	*33.9*	*26.5*	...	*[3]23.6*	...	*[3]23.8*	*23.7*	...	*[3]26.1*	..	...
Switzerland (Com.)[10,11]	*Total*	*5.4*	*6.7*	*7.1*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*7.6*	*6.4*	*7.0*	*7.2*	*7.6*	*7.2*	*6.5*	*7.5*
Union of South Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	22.4	20.9	23.9	23.8	25.9	24.9	24.8	24.4	22.3	25.0	26.4	24.5	25.0
	Total	*28.8*	*29.2*	*32.2*	*31.8*	*34.3*	*33.5*	*32.8*	*32.5*	*31.3*	*34.5*	*36.3*	*33.4*	*34.4*
United Kingdom [12]	Beef	46.7	56.7	64.7	62.4	68.8	52.2	54.2	66.6	69.0	69.5	59.0	52.9	...
	Veal	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.4	...
	Pork[1]	24.7	57.7	55.0	55.5	64.2	47.1	45.2	53.5	52.3	60.4	46.8	41.7	...
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	14.6	17.1	14.3	10.2	20.1	13.7	20.7	12.8	11.7	12.1	15.0	...
	Total	*85.6*	*130.8*	*38.9*	*134.3*	*145.3*	*120.7*	*114.2*	*142.5*	*136.4*	*143.6*	*119.0*	*111.0*	...
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	499.9	532.5	521.2	508.4	542.0	532.1	543.9	529.6	491.7	544.8	492.1	...
	Veal	43.5	56.2	57.9	50.8	50.8	54.9	55.8	59.9	52.1	51.2	53.1	51.7	...
	Pork	357.3	380.1	389.5	444.7	368.8	352.9	322.5	313.4	381.3	356.5	356.1	300.7	...
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	28.2	27.6	30.5	27.2	24.5	23.6	25.9	28.4	25.9	27.2	24.0	...
	Total	*764.3*	*964.4*	*1 007.5*	*1 047.2*	*955.2*	*974.3*	*934.0*	*943.1*	*990.8*	*925.3*	*981.2*	*868.5*	...
Venezuela (Com.)	*Total*	*6.9*	*8.5*	*8.8*	*8.3*	*8.6*	*9.1*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*9.2*	...	...	...	...

Com. : Commercial. - Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE : Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

[1]Bacon and ham are included in fresh weight equivalent. — [2]Including offal ; for Austria annual figures include farm slaughter. — [3]Average for quarter. — [4]1949. — [5]Including fat. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Municipalities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. — [8]Average of 3 years. — [9]Until June 1953, production in provincial capitals only ; afterwards, includes production in all towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. — [10]Including horse meat. — [11]Refers to 43 towns only. — [12]Excluding meat from farm slaughter.

Com. : Production commerciale. - Ins. : Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE : Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprins). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

[1]Le bacon et le jambon sont inclus en équivalent de viande fraîche. — [2]Y compris les abats ; pour l'Autriche, les chiffres annuels comprennent l'abattage dans les fermes. — [3]Moyenne pour le trimestre. — [4]1949. — [5]Y compris la graisse. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Communes de plus de 5 000 habitants. — [8]Moyenne de 3 années. — [9]Jusqu'à juin 1953, comprend la production dans les chefs-lieux de province; ensuite, dans toutes les villes de plus de 20 000 habitants. — [10]Y compris la viande de cheval. — [11]Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement. — [12]Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme.

Table 13. - Cheese : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Tableau 13. - Fromage : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country — Pays		Type of production — Genre de production	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1956
			Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE							
Austria	ad	Total	16	22	23	21	23
Belgium	a	Total	[1]18	8	7	8	...
	d	Total	[1]15	7	5	6	...
Denmark	a	Total	69	87	81	87	*84
Finland	a	Total	14	22	23	22	*28
France	a	Total	242	296	324	*350	*320
	bc	Total	[1]22	...	...	...	...
Saar	ad	Total	1	3	3	...	...
Germany, Western	ad	Total	184	240	244	253	260
Greece	a	Total	2	2	3	5	*67
	bc	Total	37	55	60	66	
Ireland, Rep. of	a	Factory	3	2	2	3	*3
Italy	abc	Total	263	292	312	326	*369
Netherlands	ad	Total	129	159	164	158	154
Norway	a	Total	22	26	29	28	31
	d	Total	3	1	1	1	2
Spain	a	Total	[2]15	24	21		...
	b	Total	[2]20	19	11	*35	...
	c	Total	[2]7	11	4		...
Sweden	a	Total	57	54	55	54	51
Switzerland	a	Total	51	57	54	59	*60
	d	Total	2	2	2	2	
United Kingdom	a	Total	45	91	83	63	*102
NORTH and CENT. AMERICA							
Canada	a	Total	44	38	42	40	42
	d	Total	4	5	6	7	9
United States	a	Total	528	610	627	618	632
	d	Total [3]	146	185	197	206	231
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	a	Total	95	109	109	127	127
Brazil [5]	a	Factory	[3]23	30	32	32	...
	d	Factory	1	2	2	...	...
Peru	abc	Total	8	8	9	...	...
Uruguay	ad	Total	[1]6	6	6	6	5
Venezuela	a	Total	[2]25	16	16	...	...
ASIA							
Cyprus	bc	Total	2	2	3	3	...
Iran	a	Total	[3]15	...	...	...	...
Iraq	a	Total	[2]4	...	...	...	...
	bc	Total	[2]10	...	...	...	...
Syria	a	Total	[2]2	18	13	11	...
	bc	Total	[2]8	...	...	...	...
Turkey	abc	Total	[4]8	21	...	...	...
AFRICA							
Union of South Africa	ad	Total	9	11	12	12	13
OCEANIA							
Australia [7]	a	Total	44	47	50	46	39
New Zealand [7]	a	Total	101	109	105	104	98

a : Cheese from whole and partly-skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.
b : Cheese from sheep's milk.
c : Cheese from goat's milk.
d : Cheese from skim milk.

[1]Average of 4 years. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Including cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. — [5]Government-inspected only. — [6]1949. — [7]Twelve-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

a : Fromage de lait de vache ou de bufflonne, entier et partiellement écrémé.
b : Fromage de lait de brebis.
c : Fromage de lait de chèvre.
d : Fromage de lait écrémé.

[1]Moyenne de 4 années. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Y compris certains fromages maigres non raffinés. — [5]Fromage soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — [6]1949. — [7]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 14A. - Dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 14A. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produits et pays	Percentage of total production[1]	1948-52	1955	1956	1956					1957				
					I-III	IV	V	VI	VII	I-III	IV	V	VI	VII
	Percent	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE														
Australia	100	459	529	544	602	418	361	320	357	563	384	319	...	...
Austria	100	167	205	209	199	199	228	228	230	209	218	246	240	...
Canada	100	604	653	649	463	626	752	928	900	442	616	807	917	...
Denmark	100	410	427	422	376	462	539	541	485	389	480	570	568	521
Germany, Western	100	1 079	1 409	1 417	1 292	1 474	1 693	1 724	1 626	1 252	1 450	1 733	1 745	1 664
United States[2]	100	4 345	4 666	4 751	4 558	5 137	5 824	5 665	5 228	4 554	5 184	5 952	5 730	5 303
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT														
Finland	58	99	142	170	184	180	208	215	204	163	195	219	225	215
Netherlands	90	369	407	419	311	485	614	593	542	289	501	623	587	590
Norway	67	77	88	95	85	112	126	124	111	90	123	138	131	122
Sweden	82	306	283	276	245	289	329	354	337	245	299	346	376	...
Switzerland	70	141	161	164	145	160	205	199	201	141	179	220	209	200
United Kingdom	85	689	757	830	773	875	1 023	951	864	794	955	1 076	964	882
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Australia	98	13.3	15.9	17.4	20.3	12.5	10.0	8.2	9.4	17.8	10.7	7.8	6.0	...
Canada	94	10.4	12.0	11.5	5.6	10.3	14.3	20.9	20.0	4.4	9.0	14.9	19.5	19.6
Denmark	100	13.0	13.7	13.8	12.6	15.6	18.0	17.5	15.4	12.6	15.8	18.3	18.1	16.8
Germany, Western	90	20.3	24.2	25.0	21.9	26.2	31.7	31.9	28.9	20.3	24.6	32.4	32.1	29.7
Netherlands	100	6.8	6.1	6.4	4.3	7.3	10.3	9.4	7.9	7.2	6.7	9.0	8.6	8.8
New Zealand	99	14.7	16.1	17.2	21.2	10.6	6.4	1.7	4.7	19.9	12.5	6.2	1.5	4.8
Sweden	98	8.3	7.0	6.9	5.6	7.2	8.4	9.6	9.2	5.5	7.2	8.9	10.2	...
Switzerland	98	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.0	...
Union of South Africa	89	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
Argentina	...	1.6	4.8	5.5	7.1	6.1	4.5	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	72	3.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.8	...
Finland	80	2.8	4.1	5.5	4.4	5.6	6.6	7.5	7.2	5.0	6.3	7.1	8.1	7.8
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	67	2.8	3.2	3.6	0.8	2.6	5.4	6.6	6.5	1.0	3.5	6.6	7.3	7.3
Japan	...	0.21	0.60	0.64	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.58	0.66	0.83	0.90
Norway	69	0.88	0.88	1.04	0.68	1.45	1.82	1.89	1.61	1.12	1.98	2.35	2.43	2.01
Portugal	...	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.28	...	...
United Kingdom	68	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.1	3.2	4.1	3.3	2.5	1.1	5.0	5.5	4.2	...
United States	89	48.4	52.4	53.3	53.9	61.7	68.3	67.2	58.1	53.0	60.3	71.8	67.6	58.4
Venezuela	...	0.12	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.25	0.32	...	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Australia	99-100	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	...
Canada[4]	92	3.5	3.0	3.2	1.0	2.2	3.4	5.7	5.7	1.0	2.4	4.9	6.7	6.7
Denmark	100	5.8	7.2	7.0	5.0	7.9	9.6	10.1	9.1	6.5	9.0	11.3	11.7	10.4
Finland	100	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5
Germany, Western[5]	99-100	11.4	13.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.9	14.2	12.7	11.9	11.8	15.3	13.5	12.0
Netherlands	90	9.0	13.0	12.7	8.5	15.0	19.0	18.1	16.3	7.2	15.7	20.7	19.4	18.6
New Zealand	100	8.5	8.6	8.2	10.0	6.2	3.7	0.2	0.3	9.7	6.5	3.2	0.1	0.4
Norway	100	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.6
Sweden	100	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.4	4.2	5.1	6.7	6.1	3.5	1.1	5.8	7.3	...
Switzerland	94	4.2	4.7	4.7	3.2	3.8	6.4	6.7	7.0	2.7	4.4	7.0	7.0	...
Union of South Africa	100	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
United Kingdom	98	3.6	5.3	8.5	6.4	11.5	12.0	11.2	11.2	8.3	12.5	13.0	11.9	...
United States[6]	99-100	44.0	51.5	52.7	47.3	58.6	70.1	71.9	60.8	47.5	59.6	73.4	72.8	62.6
Argentina	...	7.9	10.6	10.3	12.2	11.0	9.3	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	73	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	...
Ireland, Rep. of	...	0.24	0.2	0.23	0.02	...	[7]0.35	...	[7]0.38	0.03	...	[7]0.34	...	...

[1]Delivered milk, and butter and cheese production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter, and cheese in 1954. — [2]Production on farms — [3]Production of co-operative creameries only. — [4]Of which 99 percent is cheddar cheese. — [5]Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5). — [6]Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese. — [7]Average for quarter.

[1]Livraisons de lait et production de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentages de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1954. — [2]Production fermière. — [3]Production des beurreries coopératives seulement. — [4]Dont le fromage cheddar représente 99 pour cent. — [5]Comprend le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5). — [6]A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé — [7]Moyenne pour le trimestre.

Table 14B. - Other dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 14B. - Autres produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produits et pays	Unit — Unité	1948-52	1955	1956	1956					1957				
					I-III	IV	V	VI	VII	I-III	IV	V	VI	VII
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET ÉVAPORÉ														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]294	1 138	1 491	820	1 156	3 159	3 507	3 512	638	2 069	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	[1]83	47	48	33	54	60	74	24	23	36	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	11	12	12	8	12	15	20	19	7	13	20	22	20
Skim	M.T.	562	482	459	421	474	428	533	540	301	402	457	474	513
Germany, Western														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	6	18	20	16	23	29	33	27	14	25	35	35	..
Skim	M.T.	1 064	582	644	545	823	1 037	907	553	609	700	1 080	1 032	..
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	12	20	22	16	24	28	28	27	19	26	28	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	2	2	4	5	6	7	2	2	3	...	...
Whey	M.T.	[1]87	399	353	134	741	713	822	584	81	601	1 158	...	...
New Zealand														
Whole[2]	1 000 M.T.	[3]2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	...	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	9	15	16	13	23	35	24	16	15	27	31	22	...
United States														
Whole[4]	1 000 M.T.	115	99	98	84	111	139	141	124	86	121	143	128	113
Venezuela[5]	M.T.	156	316	342	234	326	383	409	410	235	...	..	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	[1]35	42	69	2	88	103	124	118	2	102	...	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[1]1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	—	2	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[1]11	20	24	12	17	33	40	35	11	25	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	M.T.	605	788	770	419	953	1 016	1 112	978	313	802	1 157	1 125	1 363
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	3	3	2	3	4	5	5	1	3	6	7	7
Buttermilk	M.T.	207	247	292	173	273	379	484	474	150	235	373	539	511
Germany, Western														
Whole	M.T.	911	780	1 151	937	1 107	1 328	1 646	1 288	721	769	1 137	1 336	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	3	2	3	5	6	3	2	4	7	6	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	1	3	3	2	4	5	6	7	2	6	8	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	2	2	1	4	7	6	2	—	3	5	...	...
Whey	M.T.	438	1 076	1 140	402	1 865	2 520	2 505	2 011	370	2 385	3 204	...	...
New Zealand														
Skim	1 000 M.T.	[3]3	3	4	3	1	1	—	1	5	3	1	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	[3]462	968	1 146	1 246	604	337	79	323	1 350	810	382	...	...
Portugal	M.T.	12	80	118	115	140	137	114	122	152	175	164	...	...
Sweden														
Whole	M.T.	621	351	661	470	661	821	934	1 203	665	838	772	710	...
Skim	M.T.	310	527	536	516	861	956	1 147	728	409	891	1 261	1 664	...
United Kingdom	1 000 M.T.	2	4	6	4	9	10	8	7	4	9	10	9	...
United States														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	4
Skim[6]	1 000 M.T.	31	56	56	59	74	80	80	60	59	74	93	88	66
CASEIN - CASÉINE														
Canada	M.T.	169	240	295	127	263	411	677	591	43	100	228	438	336
Netherlands	M.T.	133	57	80	71	91	128	126	136	44	117	147	...	...
New Zealand	M.T.	[3]698	1 171	1 179	1 454	728	607	30	257	1 309	897	731	...	...
Norway	M.T.	308	317	443	408	547	664	664	581	516	650	682	629	559

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]Condensed and powdered milk. — [3]1952. — [4]Case goods only. — [5]Condensed milk and whole milk powder. — [6]For human consumption.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Lait condensé et en poudre. — [3]1952. — [4]Marchandise emballée seulement. — [5]Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre. — [6]Pour la consommation humaine.

Table 15. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56; 1955, 1956, and 1957

Tableau 15. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin),1952/53 à 1955/56; 1955, 1956 et 1957

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	II	III	IV	V
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
France	137	273	598	671	927	615	519	866	978	320	72	57	105	36	36	33	58
Germany, Western	26	17	12	92	6	34	63	53	52	199	101	73	68	24	20	21	40
Netherlands	11	25	15	20	24	8	8	26	29	18	3	4	3	1	1	1	1
Sweden	34	111	62	27	70	56	35	1	39	35	7	66	51	7	11	61	38
Eastern Europe[1]	40	70	50	22	30	30	30	20	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*250*	*500*	*740*	*830*	*1 060*	*740*	*650*	*970*	*1 120*	*590*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.[1]	250	175	175	95	150	200	80	80	130	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	2 669	1 959	1 724	1 966	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	2 506	2 073	1 521	472	433	455	576
United States[3] a	2 211	1 494	1 868	2 329	2 311	1 771	1 909	1 399	2 480	3 528	3 218	3 443	3 981	1 316	1 345	1 379	1 002
b	...	...	...	19	—	—	—	—	50	27	29	48	99	21	53	...	...
Total	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 592*	*4 314*	*3 802*	*3 342*	*3 567*	*2 902*	*4 261*	*6 528*	*5 753*	*5 564*	*5 601*	*1 809*	*1 831*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Argentina	200	764	907	789	946	943	811	1 014	744	586	599	639	644	*140	*310	*270	*280
Uruguay	43	30	124	121	190	87	107	114	131	131	79	*140	*80	*25	*20	*20	...
Total	*243*	*794*	*1 031*	*910*	*1 136*	*1 030*	*918*	*1 128*	*875*	*717*	*678*	*779*	*724*	*165*	*330*	*290*	...
ASIA																	
Iraq	—	—	25	—	66	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	36	76	47	1	28	7	1	—	—	2	76	106	42	...	...	...	...
Turkey	152	218	101	66	13	59	17	70	117	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*188*	*294*	*173*	*67*	*107*	*70*	*18*	*70*	*117*	*61*	*76*	*106*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Algeria	2	—	6	17	5	18	34	18	16	—	5	1	—	—	—	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	7	20	53	57	73	66	51	64	79	35	10	53	39	...	...	...	...
Tunisia[3]	65	52	46	9	34	42	11	16	8	—	—	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*74*	*72*	*105*	*83*	*112*	*126*	*96*	*98*	*103*	*35*	*15*	*58*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
Australia	681	489	641	721	761	640	566	579	690	938	971	972	964	239	380	240	165
WORLD TOTAL	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	**7 100**	**7 150**	**6 200**	**5 950**	**5 900**	**7 300**	**9 150**	**7 750**	**7 600**	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	81	38	58	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	90	31	50	19	20	16	17
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	187	171	119	123	155	115	93	91	178	146	151	116	45	35	...	...
Denmark	21	33	95	81	113	91	87	68	79	92	56	46	60	20	16	19	21
Finland	73	45	66	62	83	57	71	50	27	100	49	100	52	4	31	31	20
France	103	68	54	113	62	35	56	81	147	167	679	534	360	104	201	117	60
Germany, Western	570	597	721	639	434	620	778	603	468	706	895	902	807	273	240	203	231
Greece	63	37	79	75	36	218	33	39	125	102	35	116	20	—	5	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	77	27	39	25	60	48	17	50	17	18	44	20	62	27	—	—	—
Italy	311	156	128	181	184	234	154	190	198	184	116	146	170	105	21	43	39
Netherlands	225	232	204	227	175	186	252	228	167	263	285	221	203	80	61	53	81
Norway	84	74	96	87	108	96	107	65	66	110	114	82	57	12	31	29	38
Portugal	35	22	19	24	12	4	3	64	8	23	89	47	18	3	12	5	25
Spain[3]	15	227	72	21	4	—	24	18	21	22	13	—	2	—	—	...	...
Sweden	61	8	3	15	2	9	—	30	26	5	—	15	21	4	13	5	10
Switzerland	90	105	93	68	80	140	44	50	76	101	166	122	151	66	40	47	70
United Kingdom	1 188	979	1 285	1 313	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 131	1 297	1 550	1 298	1 235	1 320	448	460	373	444
Yugoslavia	246	139	282	269	384	268	290	33	312	440	265	310	252	...	...	...	...
Total	*3 416*	*2 974*	*3 465*	*3 392*	*3 339*	*3 451*	*3 424*	*2 881*	*3 169*	*4 103*	*4 340*	*4 078*	*3 721*	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56; 1955, 1956, and 1957 (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56 ; 1955, 1956 et 1957 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	II	III	IV	V
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
British West Indies	52	50	58	◁52	◁43	◁67	◁48	◁56	◁51	◁53	◁59	◁58	◁61	◁17	◁18	◁14	◁20
Cuba	69	*45	51	◁47	◁39	◁66	◁29	◁48	◁52	◁59	◁49	◁52	◁68	◁11	◁32	◁8	◁21
Mexico	85	41	—	24	—	—	6	4	44	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	195	60	30	67	11	67	30	56	68	114	25	59	63	19	20	15	13
Others	64	74	72	◁72	◁74	◁97	◁122	◁42	◁54	◁69	◁64	◁80	◁81	◁23	◁36	◁34	◁24
Total	470	270	210	260	170	300	230	210	270	340	200	250	270	70	110	70	80
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Bolivia	24	25	26	◁23	◁25	◁33	◁10	◁9	◁41	◁32	◁31	◁39	◁30	◁3	◁11	◁—	◁1
Brazil	353	408	403	425	400	294	614	547	246	293	418	540	210	88	74	...	...
Chile	58	37	70	◁36	◁68	◁26	◁37	◁85	◁14	◁9	◁158	◁73	◁10	◁—	◁—	◁—	◁39
Peru	61	68	65	83	56	60	97	93	57	87	65	..	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	42	48	54	60	61	64	*70	*59	54	58	61	92	56	10	17	...	...
Others	102	66	65	◁57	◁48	◁80	◁60	◁42	◁48	◁78	◁66	◁54	◁42	◁21	◁8	◁28	◁13
Total	640	650	680	680	660	560	890	830	460	560	799	850	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																	
Ceylon	94	91	76	68	78	101	50	76	59	86	20	92	67	18	49	25	26
China : Taiwan	*22	*75	*61	41	26	83	44	24	40	56	44	*54	*33	*9	*14	*19	*21
Hong Kong	16	24	19	20	20	27	11	24	24	21	24	24	25	8	7	8	6
India	342	171	137	69	191	207	39	7	80	152	378	481	548	139	209	182	210
Indonesia	35	55	33	58	39	36	40	51	62	79	47	87	...	...	..	...	...
Israel	78	80	97	78	77	109	51	79	73	111	82	68	78	28	21	...	...
Japan	309	592	490	568	479	516	829	509	428	504	753	656	348	149	101	...	...
Korea, South	*50	*40	18	◁31	◁10	◁18	◁24	◁19	◁29	◁51	◁95	◁49	◁145	◁46	◁80	◁53	◁41
Lebanon	43	43	47	49	30	63	16	107	33	41	56	56	..	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	45	46	58	56	71	55	38	44	56	86	51	41	61	20	19	17	...
Pakistan	221	193	2	10	—	—	—	—	20	21	*20	*25	176	...	...	...	...
Philippines	61	*63	84	◁70	◁92	◁107	◁46	◁82	◁82	◁69	◁85	◁81	◁100	◁35	◁32	◁28	◁23
Turkey	—	—	42	23	109	60	27	26	11	30	106	38	57	41	9	55	28
Total	1 320	1 470	1 160	1 140	1 230	1 380	1 220	1 050	1 000	1 310	1 860	1 950	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Algeria	17	26	5	12	2	3	2	—	—	46	10	17	—	—	—	...	...
Belgian Congo	6	8	9	10	7	10	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	4	4	...	...
Egypt	233	55	15	78	—	6	8	—	176	*130	*8	—	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa	19	19	27	26	31	25	27	27	20	31	36	34	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	8	15	20	12	11	39	23	5	9	11	24	16	21	1	18	—	1
Tunisia	6	—	—	22	—	—	—	18	31	41	10	48	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	48	86	48	49	23	80	93	11	21	72	59	13	—	—	—	..	...
Total	340	210	120	209	74	163	162	71	267	341	158	140	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
New Zealand	46	47	55	59	63	48	55	65	63	55	82	64	82	*24	*24	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	6 450	5 850	6 200	6 500	6 150	6 500	6 500	5 600	6 100	7 800	8 250	8 100	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 93 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 % ; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, estimated at 1,100,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons in 1954/55 and 1955/56, respectively, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two years. For 1955/56, the large discrepancy between total world exports and imports is due mainly to the exceptionally heavy exports made during April-June 1956. For the greater part, these shipments were afloat or in bonded warehouses at the end of last June and will be recorded as 1956/57 imports.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953/54 and 1954/55 world totals. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

En raison des exportations importantes à destination de l'U.R.S.S. et de l'Europe orientale, estimées à 1 100 000 et 1 600.000 tonnes en 1954/55 et 1955/56, respectivement, on a dû procéder à de fortes interpolations pour calculer les importations totales pour ces deux années. Pour 1955/56, la grande différence entre les exportations et les importations totales est due surtout aux exportations exceptionnellement importantes qui ont été faites en avril-juin 1956. La plupart de ces expéditions étaient sous voile ou entreposées en douane à la fin de juin et figureront comme importations de la campagne 1956/57.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953/54 et 1954/55. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla

Table 16. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade, 1953-57

Tableau 16. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	II	III	IV	V
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Italy	61	49	42	87	43	37	32	57	114	86	67	82	39	15	8	8	6
Spain	14	15	12	23	1	3	5	40	38	12	17	25	24	7	5	...	...
Total	75	64	54	110	44	40	37	97	152	98	84	107	63	22	13	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
United States a	174	139	129	204	81	125	150	160	91	102	274	351	283	82	151	112	47
b	...	...	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	34	32	44	24	7	6	...	...
Total	174	139	129	232	81	125	150	160	91	136	306	395	307	89	157	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Brazil	1	—	—	25	—	—	—	2	20	50	20	13	—	—	—	...	...
British Guiana	10	9	14	*10	11	15	14	15	9	*12	*6	*14	*13	*3	*7	*3	...
Ecuador	8	5	5	3	2	4	11	4	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	14	19	38	13	19	25	21	33	63	29	29	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																	
Burma	242	365	409	464	411	508	275	442	462	437	509	449	486	179	243	189	225
Cambodia	49	89	6	15	14	6	5	—	2	36	—	22	...	...	...	...	...
Laos			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam			20	1	38	31	12	—	—	—	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
China																	
Mainland c	67	73	73	105	96	56	38	102	106	56	90	170	51	8	20	...	...
Taiwan	15	9	42	*27	61	9	43	57	17	38	—	*55	*20	—	*4	...	...
India	—	—	25	10	18	38	23	21	30	12	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Iran	12	15	11	2	20	11	10	4	4	1	—	2	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	11	12	14	18	9	8	15	24	18	14	19	22	30	5	10	11	...
Pakistan	22	35	62	15	33	68	67	78	58	2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	335	255	307	310	321	389	286	232	285	313	280	361	441	130	141	157	133
Total	753	853	969	967	1 021	1 124	774	960	982	909	899	1 085	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
Egypt	—	12	46	55	34	31	47	71	61	86	34	38	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	10	3	11	9	3	9	19	14	16	5	6	9	6	2	2	2	1
Total	10	15	57	64	37	40	66	85	77	91	40	47	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																	
Australia	8	8	9	7	9	6	13	9	6	7	7	5	4	1	1	2	1
WORLD TOTAL	1 100	1 150	1 300	1 450	1 250	1 400	1 050	1 400	1 400	1 350	1 400	1 650	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Austria	6	6	9	9	10	7	10	8	7	8	5	18	6	*2	*2	*2	*1
Belgium-Luxembourg	7	9	13	21	14	9	17	13	17	17	25	24	20	9	6	...	...
France	8	15	18	18	21	24	20	8	10	20	28	13	23	5	10	8	10
Germany, Western	21	18	25	26	24	21	37	16	28	25	29	24	28	8	11	7	11
Netherlands	10	19	30	18	57	38	11	13	22	18	19	12	19	3	9	2	8
Switzerland	6	5	5	8	3	6	3	7	4	5	6	17	9	3	2	1	1
United Kingdom	13	17	27	21	26	35	26	22	21	23	22	19	23	8	7	6	9
Total	71	89	127	121	155	140	124	87	109	116	134	127	128	38	47	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada	7	8	8	10	8	5	6	12	5	10	12	14	7	1	4	4	3
Cuba	64	*41	◁29	◁35	◁26	◁10	◁32	◁49	◁36	◁22	◁27	◁57	◁49	◁22	◁14	◁14	◁10
Other	20	18	◁2	◁5	◁1	◁1	◁5	◁2	◁2	◁3	◁9	◁5	◁3	◁2	◁1	◁1	◁3
Total	91	67	39	50	35	16	43	63	43	35	48	76	59	25	19	19	16
SOUTH AMERICA, Total	7	9	◁3	◁4	◁4	◁1	◁3	◁3	◁5	◁2	◁1	◁8	◁2	◁1	◁1	◁—	◁—

For notes see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1953-57 (concluded)

Tableau 16. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1953-57 (fin)

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957				
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	II	III	IV	V
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																	
ASIA																	
British Borneo	9	8	12	*15	11	10	10	15	13	13	16	*20	*18	*5	*4	...	...
Ceylon	103	101	96	123	73	120	92	100	86	85	138	182	113	27	58	21	66
Hong Kong	78	27	66	71	68	71	68	57	78	84	66	55	95	27	36	25	14
India	48	164	72	81	217	69	—	—	—	—	84	241	223	59	96	139	115
Indonesia	89	65	32	191	4	3	21	99	237	178	108	240	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	270	358	311	190	192	474	280	300	245	309	86	120	50	7	27	...	...
Korea	68	◥10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	*45	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	1	3	3	4	5	—	3	3	4	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	137	80	137	148	120	110	155	163	155	132	132	171	160	53	39	29	...
Pakistan	—	—	—	*155	—	—	—	—	*5	*65	*190	*360	56	*15	*20	*27	...
Philippines	—	11	16	*8	—	6	28	29	—	*10	*12	*10	*10	...	...	...	...
Ryukyu	8	9	13	*8	*13	*13	*13	*13	*8	*8	*8	*8	*27	...	...	...	...
Syria	1	2	5	5	7	3	5	3	6	7	3	3	11	...	...	...	...
Total	*812*	*838*	*763*	*999*	*702*	*879*	*675*	*772*	*837*	*896*	*846*	*1 414*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																	
French West Africa	18	17	28	24	33	30	21	28	19	17	40	21	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	15	9	14	11	19	14	18	7	21	9	7	8	16	8	—	...	...
Réunion	7	4	8	8	12	1	10	9	8	12	5	9	7	2	5	4	6
Union of South Africa	—	6	8	8	3	7	12	7	5	3	9	15	15	3	11	...	...
Total	*40*	*36*	*58*	*51*	*67*	*52*	*61*	*51*	*53*	*41*	*61*	*53*	..	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 100**	**1 100**	**1 200**	**1 400**	**1 150**	**1 300**	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 200**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 900**	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China, estimated at about 450,000 metric tons in 1955 and 100,000 metric tons during January-June 1956, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two periods.

◥ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. *b*) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953 and 1954 world totals.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations et 93% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

En raison des fortes exportations à destination de l'U.R.S.S., de l'Europe orientale et de la Chine, estimées à 450 000 tonnes en 1955 et à 100 000 tonnes durant janvier-juin 1956, on a dû procéder à des interpolations exceptionnellement importantes pour calculer les importations mondiales totales pour ces deux périodes.

◥ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. *b*) Exportations à titre de secours ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953 et 1954.

Table 20. - Linseed and oil (concluded)

NOTE : Oil equivalent of linseed : 34% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in linseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 99% of world exports and 83% of world imports in 1954 for the combined linseed and oil.

[1] Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — [2] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

Tableau 20. - Graines et huile de ricin (fin)

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des graines de lin : 34% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en graines et huile de lin. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 99% des exportations mondiales et 83% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

[1] Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — [2] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 24. - Cottonseed and oil (concluded)

NOTE : Oil equivalent of cottonseed : 15.5% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cottonseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954 for the combined cottonseed and oil.

[1] Includes hempseed.

Tableau 24. - Graines de cotton et huile (fin)

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des graines de coton : 15,5% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial des graines et de l'huile de coton. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 93% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

[1] Y compris les graines de chanvre.

Table 17. - Olive oil :
Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 17. - Huile d'olive :
Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	2.1	2.6	1.1	2.1	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	5.3	0.8	0.6	1.6	3.2	2.0
Greece	2.0	4.9	2.7	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	0.9	3.7	1.6	0.4	5.0	4.9	...
Italy	2.7	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.4
Portugal	1.8	2.8	3.9	2.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	2.1	3.3	1.9	1.8	3.9	...	...
Spain	5.4	6.9	7.6	10.2	7.7	6.1	7.5	9.1	10.9	11.8	11.7	6.5	...	...
Total	*14.0*	*20.1*	*17.5*	*19.5*	*20.1*	*16.9*	*18.3*	*14.8*	*25.2*	*18.1*	*15.8*	*18.9*	...	...
ASIA														
Jordan	1.0	1.1	0.7	...	*0.7	*0.7	*0.7	*0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	...	...
Syria	—	—	0.4	1.2	—	0.6	0 3	0 8	2 0	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.9	...
Total	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.4*	*2 0*	*1.3*	*1.7*	*1.0*	*1.5*	*3.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*3.0*	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.0	1.4	3.3	2.4	6.1	2.7	2.8	1.8	5.3	2.0	0.7	1 6	1.7	...
Libya	...	0.5	0.6	0 1	*0.6	*0.6	*0.6	*0.6	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	0.5	—	1.5	*2.0	0.6	1.6	*1.8	*1.9	*3.4	*2.6	*0.3	*1.7	*0.2	...
Tunisia	2.8	11.5	4.0	3.1	7.8	3.5	1.9	2.8	8.5	1.1	0.2	2.8	...	...
Total	*9.0*	*13.4*	*9.4*	*7.6*	*15.1*	*8.4*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*17.3*	*5.8*	*1.3*	*6 2*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**25**	**36**	**28**	**30**	**37**	**27**	**26**	**23**	**47**	**25**	**19**	**29**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	*6.0	*10.2	*6.4	6.8	*11.2	*5.6	*4.1	*4.7	7.7	5.4	1.8	12.5	9.8	7.9
Germany, Western	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	2.5	0.7	*0.5	*0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	*0 7	...	...
Italy	5.9	5.2	4.5	11.1	5.2	3.8	6.5	2.4	11.4	11.7	8.5	12.7	21.1	18.2
Norway	0.3	0.4	0 3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0 2	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.5
Switzerland	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0 5	0.4
United Kingdom	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0 6	0 7
Total	*13.5*	*17.6*	*13.5*	*19.5*	*20.6*	*11.8*	*12.5*	*9.5*	*21.1*	*18.7*	*11.9*	*26.7*	*32.5*	*29.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	...
United States	5.3	7.4	6.2	5.2	7.1	6.1	6.3	5.3	6.4	6.3	4.9	3 2	5 4	6.7
Total	*5.7*	*7.9*	*6.7*	*5.5*	*7.5*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*5.9*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*5.1*	*3.3*	*5.6*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	1.3	3.8	2.3	0.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	...	...
Venezuela	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	*0.2	*0.2	—	0.1	0.5	0.6	—	...
Total	*1.4*	*4.0*	*2.4*	*1.1*	*2.5*	*2.0*	*3.0*	*2.3*	*1.4*	*0.3*	*1.0*	*1.9*	...	...
ASIA														
Syria	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.8	0.6	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	—	1.3	0 2	...
Angola	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0 4	0.1	0.6	0.2	...
Egypt	0.3	0.4	0.3	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former Spanish zone)	2.5	2.1	1.9	...	*1.9	*1.9	*1.9	*1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	*0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...
Total	*3.5*	*4.0*	*3.1*	...	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.7	...	*0.7	*0.7	*0.7	*0.6	...	...	0.5	0.3	0.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	**27**	**40**	**28**	**31**	**37**	**26**	**27**	**22**	**35**	**30**	**22**	**38**	...	...

NOTE : Data include edible and inedible olive oil (sulphured oils and foots). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in olive oil. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 86% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent l'huile d'olive comestible et non comestible (huile soufrée et huile de grignons). Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 86% des importations mondiales.

Table 18. - Soybeans and oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 18. - Soja et huile : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.7	...
Netherlands	Oil	1.8	4.3	1.8	3.0	4.1	1.4	1.2	0.6	5.1	3.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	4.0
United Kingdom	Oil	0.1	0.5	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.7	1.5	0.9	2.1	2.4
Total		*2.8*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*6.2*	*8.2*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.0*	*10.1*	*7.7*	*4.5*	*2.7*	*4.9*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	*0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.5	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.6	1.6
United States	Beans	43.9	45.9	71.5	73.1	51.7	37.5	50.3	146.5	47.8	55.4	35.0	154.4	77.4	60.5
	Oil	5.2	9.0	14.8	72.8	4.0	4.2	8.2	42.7	61.0	54.8	94.4	81.0	140.1	87.9
Total		49.6	*55.6*	*87.3*	*147.4*	*56.1*	*42.6*	*58.8*	*191.7*	*109.9*	*112.0*	*131.0*	*236.9*	*220.1*	*150.0*
of which	*Beans*	44.4	*46.6*	*72.5*	*74.6*	*52.1*	*38.4*	*50.6*	*149.0*	*48.9*	*57.2*	*36.6*	*155.9*	*80.0*	*62.1*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Beans	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	3.8	0.6	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.7	1.6	1.7	...	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Beans	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	—	—	—
Japan	Oil	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	4.8	0.4	0.1	2.2	2.2	2.9	0.9	1.2	5.4	...
Total		*2.3*	*2.8*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*5.0*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*3.9*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*5.4*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**70**	**75**	**115**	**175**	**85**	**55**	**80**	**235**	**135**	**140**	**150**	**275**	**260**	...
of which	**Beans**	**55**	**55**	**90**	**90**	**65**	**45**	**65**	**180**	**60**	**70**	**45**	**185**	**100**	...
	Oil	**15**	**20**	**25**	**85**	**20**	**10**	**15**	**55**	**75**	**70**	**105**	**90**	**160**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	1.7	0.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.2	1.4	2.4	4.2	2.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	Beans	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	3.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	2.9	1.5	...
	Oil	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	...
Denmark	Beans	2.1	2.2	3.2	5.4	4.6	1.0	2.2	5.1	7.9	8.7	0.2	4.7	10.1	2.5
France	Beans	0.9	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	4.4	1.5	4.0	2.7	1.1	2.1	4.5	6.6	1.9
	Oil	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
Germany, Western	Beans	7.7	9.7	17.7	20.5	17.6	9.7	13.8	29.3	25.8	16.6	9.7	29.9	32.2	17.9
	Oil	7.1	8.1	5.1	8.1	5.6	5.2	5.3	4.3	5.6	6.3	10.8	9.7	6.8	7.2
Greece	Oil	1.0	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	*6.0	4.2	*10.0	...	*15.0	...
Italy	Beans	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—
	Oil	6.5	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	8.7	9.1	13.5
Netherlands	Beans	4.0	3.9	5.8	6.8	5.4	2.9	5.5	9.7	10.2	4.4	4.2	8.5	12.2	2.9
	Oil	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.5
Norway	Beans	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.2	1.8
Spain	Oil	—	—	*7.5	*43.7	—	—	—	*30.0	*30.0	*40.0	*50.0	*55.0	*45.0	*15.0
United Kingdom	Beans	1.5	1.9	4.0	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.1	7.6	2.6	2.6	0.9	4.2	5.9	4.0
Total		*36.2*	*31.5*	*50.9*	*103.1*	*44.0*	*28.4*	*33.5*	*97.4*	*99.1*	*89.3*	*91.0*	*133.2*	*152.7*	...
of which	*Beans*	*18.0*	*20.8*	*35.9*	*40.6*	*34.9*	*22.6*	*26.2*	*60.0*	*53.0*	*35.1*	*18.2*	*56.2*	*70.7*	...
	Oil	*18.2*	*10.7*	*15.0*	*62.5*	*9.1*	*5.8*	*7.3*	*37.4*	*46.1*	*54.2*	*72.8*	*77.0*	*82.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	4.8	7.2	8.4	10.3	3.7	5.1	4.4	20.3	2.2	9.5	3.6	26.1	0.6	...
	Oil	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	...
Cuba	Oil	1.0	0.7	0.5	...	*0.5	*0.6	*0.5	*0.6	0.5	1.6	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	Oil	—	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	...	...
Total		8.4	10.2	12.0	14.8	6.8	9.5	8.1	23.6	6.2	15.0	7.1	31.1	...	...
of which	*Oil*	3.6	3.0	3.6	4.5	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.0	5.5	3.5	5.0	...	...
ASIA															
China Taiwan	Beans	4.2	3.6	4.4	...	*4.4	*4.4	*4.4	*4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	Beans	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	—	0.4	0.8	0.2
	Oil	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.9	2.5
Israel	Beans	*0.5	*1.0	0.9	1.9	—	—	—	3.6	3.6	0.8	0.2	3.1	3.5	...
Japan	Beans	17.3	19.6	31.2	27.8	48.7	23.7	25.2	27.3	42.7	20.7	33.1	14.7	35.0	...
Malaya-Singapore	Beans	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	...
Total		24.9	*27.1*	*38.2*	*34.7*	*56.2*	*29.2*	*30.6*	*36.9*	*51.2*	*26.7*	*38.3*	*22.8*	*46.9*	...
of which	*Beans*	*23.1*	*26.6*	*38.1*	*34.2*	*56.0*	*29.1*	*30.6*	*36.9*	*51.0*	*26.0*	*38.0*	*22.0*	*44.0*	...
AFRICA															
Morocco Former French zone	Oil	0.6	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Former Spanish zone	Oil	0.4	0.1	0.4	...	*0.4	*0.3	*0.4	*0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		*1.0*	*0.7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		**80**	**75**	**100**	**165**	**115**	**75**	**80**	**175**	**165**	**145**	**145**	**195**	**220**	...
of which	**Beans**	**50**	**55**	**85**	**90**	**95**	**60**	**65**	**120**	**110**	**75**	**60**	**105**	**120**	...
	Oil	**30**	**20**	**25**	**75**	**20**	**15**	**15**	**55**	**55**	**70**	**85**	**90**	**100**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of soybeans : 15.5 % of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in soybeans and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 88% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1954 for the combined soybeans and oil. China's exports of soybeans represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted for exports. However, China's trade with Eastern Europe is not included in the estimated world totals.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile du soja : 15,5 % du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 88 % des exportations mondiales et 95% des importations mondiales, pour le soja et l'huile combinés. Les exportations de soja de la Chine représentent en grande partie la différence entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées. Toutefois, les totaux mondiaux estimés ne comprennent pas le commerce de la Chine avec l'Europe orientale.

Table 19. - Groundnuts and oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 19. - Arachides et huile : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.9	1.0	1.8	3 2	1.2	2.5	1.1	2.4	4.5	3.7	1.9	2.7	1.8	...
United Kingdom	Oil	0.2	3.3	5 8	6 3	11.8	8 3	0.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	5.3	16 0	1.9	0 3
Total		1.1	4.3	7.6	9 5	13.0	10.8	2.0	4.8	6.7	5.5	7.2	18.7	3.7	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Mexico	Nuts	2.1	2.0	2.5	2 1	2.9	4.4	2.1	0.7	2.3	2.1	2 4	3.4	2 7	...
United States	Nuts	1.6	6.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	2.3	0.7	5.4	4.6
	Oil	—	1.0	0.1	0 6	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.9	1.5	7.4	4.0
Total		3.7	9.7	2.7	3.5	3.0	4.6	2.4	0.8	2.3	2.2	5.6	5 6	15.5	...
of which	*Nuts*	3.7	8.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	4.5	2.2	0.8	2.3	2.2	4 7	4 1	8.1	...
ASIA															
China, Mainland	Nuts	*5.2	*2.1	*5.4	...	*5.4	*5.4	*5.4	*5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	*5.5	*3.4	*2.4	...	*2.4	*2.4	*2.4	*2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	—	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0 8
	Oil	1.1	0.4	0.5	0 6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0 3	0 4
India	Nuts	1.1	0.8	3.4	1 3	7.2	5.1	0.8	0.6	5.3	0.1	—	—	...	...
	Oil	4.1	6.8	43.4	7 2	74.8	51.7	20.2	26.9	28.0	0.6	—	0.2	...	...
Indonesia	Nuts	1.0	1.6	0.4	0 2	1.1	0.3	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.7	...	...
Thailand	Nuts	*1.6	1.5	2.2	2 1	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.9	1 4	1.4
Total		19.8	16.9	58.2	16.7	93.7	68.2	32.8	38.1	41.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	...	...
of which	*Nuts*	9.1	6.3	11.9	6.5	16.1	13.6	9 6	8.4	10.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	...	...
	Oil	10.7	10.6	46.3	10 2	77.6	54.6	23.2	29.7	31.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	...	...
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	Oil	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.7	2.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	...
French West Africa	Nuts	23.3	28.2	17.5	31 5	21.2	17.7	14.8	16.3	43.5	41.1	25.0	16 4	...	...
	Oil	24.7	23.4	21.7	24.7	13.0	19.2	24.8	30.0	23.9	23.3	26.3	25.3	...	...
Gambia	Nuts	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.9	7.9	9.1	0.2	—	7.0	8.7	0.1	—	9.4	...
Nigeria	Nuts	35.7	46.7	43.3	49.4	47.4	46.9	36.2	42.9	54.7	46.9	49.3	46.8	41.7	...
	Oil	4.7	7.8	8.6	8.9	8.6	9.4	8.2	8.0	4.7	10.6	8.2	12.1	11.4	...
Portuguese Guinea	Nuts	3.2	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia	Oil	0.4	0.2	—	...	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	0.6	...	0 2	...
Sudan	Nuts	2.8	1.8	3.7	4 8	5.1	1.9	4.1	3.7	7.6	5.6	0.9	5.2	13.0	9.9
Union of South Africa	Nuts	1.1	3.1	4.8	6.1	8.0	1.9	2.6	6.6	7.9	3.4	4 6	8.4	8.2	...
	Oil	3.7	4.4	4.2	6 1	4.9	3.3	3.3	5.4	4.2	6.3	5.2	8.8	5 2	...
Total		105.5	122.6	110.9	139.7	118.5	112.8	98.8	113.9	154.2	150.2	128.5	126.0	...	...
of which	*Nuts*	70.0	85.5	75.2	97.5	91.0	80.0	60.0	70.0	120.0	107.0	85.0	78.0	...	...
	Oil	35.5	37.1	35.7	42 2	27.5	32.8	38.8	43.9	34.2	43.2	43.5	48.0	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		160	160	195	185	245	215	145	170	225	180	165	170	...	...
of which	**Nuts**	90	105	100	120	120	110	80	90	145	125	105	95	...	...
	Oil	50	55	95	65	125	105	65	80	80	55	60	75	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Groundnuts and oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 (concluded)

Tableau 19. - Arachides et huile : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Nuts	0.8	3.7	0.8	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.1	4.9	2.3	3.3	0.8	...
	Oil	6.2	4.3	9.0	6.7	6.2	12.3	11.5	5.9	10.3	5.4	4.8	6.3	9.9	...
France	Nuts	26.2	34.5	39.0	37.0	36.6	48.6	38.3	32.7	34.2	62.4	36.7	14.6	53.1	64.0
	Oil	19.7	20.6	20.7	20 3	16.3	23.8	24.2	18.4	19.1	15.2	23.0	23.9	33.1	26.2
Germany, Western	Nuts	4.2	4.3	2.7	5.4	5.2	1.2	2.0	2.4	4.7	8.1	3.2	5.8	3.2	5.9
	Oil	2.7	1.9	16.7	6.0	9.9	29.2	14.3	13.6	7.9	5.3	2.7	9.0	5.9	2.0
Italy	Nuts	0.5	0.2	5.1	12 2	6.6	5.1	5.4	3.4	4.3	9.9	20.6	14.2	7.1	15.8
	Oil	2.5	—	0.4	9.3	—	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.4	14.2	10.0	7.5	3 6	2.0
Netherlands	Nuts	1.1	1.6	5.1	4.2	4 2	6.0	2.6	7.5	5.7	2.9	2.2	6 2	4.2	5.5
	Oil	1.0	0.5	2.4	1.9	4.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.3	1.2	0.9
Norway	Nuts	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	—	0.9	0.9	0.5
Portugal	Nuts	3.0	1.9	2.3	4.8	0.4	4.4	1.7	2.6	2.3	7.4	6.1	3 3	5.5	5.3
	Oil	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	0.4	—	—	0.5	0.4	3.1	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.8
Switzerland	Nuts	2.8	4.2	4.6	...	1.0	8.1	*4.7	*4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.4	1.4
United Kingdom	Nuts	38.5	43.2	28.8	34.9	35.2	34.6	33.2	12.3	37.7	41.5	36.7	23.6	30.2	28.9
	Oil	7.1	9.9	10.3	4 8	8.4	13.1	12.0	7.6	4.8	5.6	6.0	3 0	4.2	8 5
Total		*118.9*	*133.9*	*151.3*	*161.2*	*139.1*	*194.1*	*154.2*	*119.3*	*150.5*	*196.4*	*164.3*	*133.8*	*173.7*	*180.0*
of which	*Nuts*	*78.2*	*95.4*	*89.1*	*107.5*	*91.9*	*110.4*	*89.3*	*70.0*	*100.0*	*145.0*	*110.0*	*75 0*	*110.0*	*130 0*
	Oil	*40.7*	*38.5*	*62.2*	*53.7*	*47.2*	*83.7*	*64.9*	*49.3*	*50.5*	*51.4*	*54 3*	*58.8*	*63.7*	*50 0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Nuts	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	6.2	3.3	1.0	2.3	5.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	...
	Oil	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	...
United States	Nuts	—	—	5 9	0.2	0 9	14.6	8 0	0.2	—	—	0.8	—	—	—
	Oil	0.2	0.7	3.4	0 1	4.8	3.9	2.3	2.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
Total		*3 4*	*4.3*	*14 7*	*4.2*	*12.9*	*28 2*	*13 8*	*4.1*	*3.1*	*5.9*	*4.9*	*3.5*	*3.9*	...
of which	*Nuts*	*3.0*	*3.3*	*9.4*	*3.9*	*4.6*	*20.8*	*11.3*	*1.2*	*2.3*	*5.6*	*4 5*	*3.4*	*3.4*	...
	Oil	*0.4*	*1.0*	*5 3*	*0 3*	*8.3*	*7.4*	*2.5*	*2.9*	*0.8*	*0.3*	*0 4*	*0 1*	*0.5*	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	—	2.1	8.7	...	8.6	7.5	4.9	13.7	3.9	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.6	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2
	Oil	4.2	2.1	4.5	4 2	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.3	6.1	4.0	3.2	3.6	2.4	1.4
Japan	Nuts	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	...
Malaya-Singapore	Nuts	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	...
Total		*6.8*	*7.5*	*17.0*	*9.2*	*16 4*	*17.1*	*13.9*	*20.7*	*13.2*	*7.1*	*7.9*	*8.7*	*6.4*	...
of which	*Nuts*	*2.6*	*3.3*	*3.8*	*3.6*	*3.1*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*2.7*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*4.5*	*3 7*	*3.4*	...
	Oil	*4 2*	*4.2*	*13 2*	*5.6*	*13.3*	*12 5*	*9.1*	*18 0*	*10.0*	*4.1*	*3.4*	*5.0*	*3.0*	...
AFRICA															
Algeria	Oil	2.3	1.8	2.0	...	*2.0	*2.1	*2 0	*2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	Nuts	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	0 8	1.6	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	...
	Oil	0 8	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.0	4.1	0.5	1.5	2.9	—	—	1 6	...
Total		*3.3*	*2.7*	*4.8*	...	*3.9*	*4.9*	*7.7*	*2.9*	...	...	...	...	...	...
of which	*Oil*	*3.1*	*2.1*	*3.8*	..	*2.7*	*4.1*	*6.1*	*2.6*	...	...	...	...	..	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	0.9	0.4	0.9	...	*0.9	*0.9	*0.9	*0.9	...	...	1.2	1.1	0.6	...
WORLD TOTAL		**140**	**155**	**200**	**190**	**180**	**260**	**200**	**155**	**180**	**230**	**190**	**160**	**200**	...
of which	**Nuts**	**85**	**105**	**110**	**120**	**105**	**145**	**110**	**75**	**110**	**160**	**125**	**85**	**120**	...
	Oil	**55**	**50**	**90**	**70**	**75**	**115**	**90**	**80**	**70**	**70**	**65**	**75**	**80**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of groundnuts : 30% of unshelled and 43% of shelled weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in groundnuts and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and imports in 1954 for the combined groundnuts and oil.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des arachides : 30% du poids, non décortiquées, 43% décortiquées. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait 94% des exportations et des importations mondiales, arachides et huile combinées.

Table 20. - Linseed and oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 20. - Graines et huile de lin : Commerce par trimestre. 1953-57

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		.... Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	Seed	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	...
	Oil	2.5	0.6	1.0	4.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	2.0	5.4	5.0	4.0	3.3	6.4	...
Netherlands	Seed	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	3.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	3.9	...
	Oil	0.6	2.3	3.2	7.2	5.3	2.9	2.2	5.1	9.6	6.0	5.9	7.4	8.2	...
Switzerland	Oil	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	...
United Kingdom	Oil	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	...
Total		*8.7*	*7.5*	*9.0*	*15.5*	*13.1*	*7.6*	*5.6*	*10.1*	*21.4*	*13.7*	*12.0*	*13.6*	*21.2*	...
of which	*Seed*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*4.7*	*1.5*	*0.4*	*0.8*	*4.5*	*1.7*	*0.5*	*1.0*	*4.9*	...
	Oil	*7.4*	*6.0*	*7.2*	*13.6*	*8.4*	*6.1*	*5.2*	*9.3*	*16.9*	*12.0*	*11.5*	*12.6*	*16.3*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	8.2	9.6	20.9	27.1	17.6	20.4	10.4	35.2	*37.4	11.7	17.0	42.5	72.6	48.9
	Oil	3.5	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.8	0.5	1.1	2.6	2.7	1.8	4.0
United States	Seed	—	20.9	10.1	18.5	6.6	0.9	19.3	13.5	24.7	32.3	14.9	2.2	—	4.9
	Oil	10.3	50.0	16.7	10.9	27.5	12.6	14.5	12.2	20.7	15.3	2.0	5.7	4.7	23.0
Total		*22.0*	*80.8*	*48.7*	*58.2*	*51.8*	*34.8*	*44.4*	*63.7*	*83.3*	*60.4*	*36.5*	*53.1*	*79.1*	*80.8*
of which	*Seed*	*8.2*	*30.5*	*31.0*	*45.6*	*24.2*	*21.3*	*29.7*	*48.7*	*62.1*	*44.0*	*31.9*	*44.7*	*72.6*	*53.8*
	Oil	*13.8*	*50.3*	*17.7*	*12.6*	*27.6*	*13.5*	*14.7*	*15.0*	*21.2*	*16.4*	*4.6*	*8.4*	*6.5*	*27.0*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Seed	0.8	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
	Oil	28.1	61.2	38.9	15.2	51.5	21.6	*36.7	*46.0	6.1	20.5	15.1	19.3	24.2	...
Uruguay.....	Seed	3.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
	Oil	9.0	8.6	5.9	3.5	6.6	4.7	9.1	3.3	5.6	3.7	—	4.9	...	...
Total		*41.4*	*72.3*	*44.8*	*18.7*	*58.1*	*26.3*	*45.8*	*49.3*	*11.7*	*24.2*	*15.1*	*24.2*	...	...
of which	*Seed*	*4.3*	*2.5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
	Oil	*37.1*	*69.8*	*44.8*	*18.7*	*58.1*	*26.3*	*45.8*	*49.3*	*11.7*	*24.2*	*15.1*	*24.2*	...	...
ASIA															
India.....	Oil	1.9	0.7	18.2	11.4	7.6	28.4	25.7	11.1	17.5	23.8	0.7	3.6	...	...
Turkey	Seed	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total		*2.1*	*0.8*	*18.2*	*11.4*	*7.6*	*28.4*	*25.7*	*11.1*	*17.5*	*23.8*	*0.7*	*3.6*	...	...
AFRICA															
Ethiopia[1].....	Seed	1.6	1.6	1.3	...	2.4	1.3	0.4	1.1	*1.9	*1.9	*1.9	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	Seed	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	—	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Total		*3.2*	*2.7*	*1.6*	*..*	*2.7*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*1.5*	*3.5*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*..*	*..*	*...*
WORLD TOTAL		**85**	**170**	**130**	**120**	**140**	**100**	**130**	**140**	**160**	**140**	**80**	**110**	...	...
of which.....	**Seed**	**25**	**40**	**40**	**55**	**35**	**25**	**35**	**55**	**80**	**50**	**40**	**50**	...	...
	Oil	**60**	**130**	**90**	**65**	**105**	**75**	**95**	**85**	**80**	**90**	**40**	**60**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	Seed	3.2	4.0	3.0	5.5	1.5	0.2	2.7	7.8	6.5	3.8	5.9	5.8	4.8	...
	Oil	0.2	2.2	0.5	—	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	...
Denmark.....	Oil	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.2	0.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.6
Finland	Oil	1.2	1.7	1.3	...	0.5	1.6	*1.5	*1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	...	...	...
France	Seed	8.2	9.6	9.8	10.4	7.0	16.8	7.3	8.0	15.2	11.5	5.0	9.8	14.4	4.6
	Oil	1.9	3.8	4.7	1.9	2.6	5.6	4.4	6.2	5.2	2.4	0.2	—	0.7	—
Germany, Western	Seed	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4
	Oil	16.3	23.8	21.2	21.8	23.9	18.9	20.2	21.8	19.9	23.1	23.3	20.8	17.6	19.5
Ireland, Rep. of	Oil	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Italy	Seed	1.6	1.4	2.9	2.9	4.9	3.0	1.4	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.4
	Oil	4.3	5.5	8.0	4.6	4.6	8.6	9.9	9.1	3.9	5.3	3.4	5.8	3.4	5.0
Netherlands	Seed	0.1	6.8	8.9	10.6	10.0	3.2	7.9	14.7	12.0	10.4	13.1	6.9	14.3	7.6
	Oil	1.9	5.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.1	2.0	4.0	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.9	0.3	1.1
Norway	Seed	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.5	2.3
Sweden	Oil	1.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7
Switzerland	Oil	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.0
United Kingdom.....	Seed	0.8	2.5	3.9	12.0	5.2	0.8	0.7	8.9	13.7	7.4	11.4	15.5	19.9	11.6
Total	Oil	13.7	32.2	27.2	16.0	30.9	22.9	37.7	17.3	13.1	27.8	15.9	7.3	10.0	13.1
of which.....	*Seed*	*60.0*	*110.5*	*104.6*	*99.1*	*106.7*	*92.6*	*107.2*	*112.5*	*105.2*	*108.8*	*94.1*	*88.5*	*99.7*	*80.0*
	Oil	*15.5*	*26.6*	*30.9*	*43.6*	*31.3*	*26.3*	*22.1*	*44.1*	*54.0*	*38.8*	*39.2*	*42.5*	*58.7*	*32.0*
		44.5	*83.9*	*73.7*	*55.5*	*75.4*	*66.3*	*85.1*	*68.4*	*51.2*	*70.0*	*54.9*	*46.0*	*41.0*	*48.0*
ASIA															
Indonesia.....	Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...
Japan	Seed	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.7	6.3	5.8	5.4	2.4	5.6	4.2	4.8	4.2	9.0	...
Total		*4.1*	*4.1*	*5.1*	*4.8*	*6.4*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*2.6*	*5.6*	*4.3*	*5.0*	*4.3*	...	...
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa [2]	Oil	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.6	1.5	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	3.0	4.2	3.5	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.1	2.7	1.3	2.0	3.4	2.5	1.2	...
New Zealand	Oil	—	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	...
Total		*3.0*	*4.9*	*4.5*	*2.9*	*4.1*	*4.9*	*5.2*	*3.6*	*1.9*	*2.7*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*1.4*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**80**	**145**	**130**	**120**	**130**	**120**	**135**	**135**	**125**	**125**	**115**	**105**	**125**	...
of which.....	**Seed**	**25**	**35**	**40**	**55**	**40**	**35**	**30**	**50**	**65**	**45**	**50**	**50**	**75**	...
	Oil	**55**	**110**	**90**	**65**	**90**	**85**	**105**	**85**	**60**	**80**	**65**	**55**	**50**	...

For notes, see bottom of page 38.

Pour les notes, voir au fond de la page 38.

Table 21. - Palm kernels and oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 21. - Palmistes et huile : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		..... Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.4	1.1	...
Germany, Western	Oil	0.1	0.7	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	Oil	3.4	3.2	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.7	1.7	0.7
United Kingdom	Oil	5.2	5.4	3.8	0.8	6.4	3.8	1.5	3.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.1	4.1	2.1
Total		*9.2*	*9.7*	*6.8*	*2.5*	*9.8*	*6.8*	*4.8*	*6.0*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*3.6*	*2.2*	*6.9*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Kernels[1]	—	—	1.2	—	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
ASIA															
Indonesia	Kernels	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.5	5.3	3.5	4.8	4.5	5.3	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	Kernels	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	...
Total		*6.2*	*6.3*	*5.7*	*6.1*	*5.4*	*4.8*	*5.9*	*6.7*	*4.8*	*6.5*	*6.3*	*7.0*	...	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Kernels	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.0	...
Belgian Congo	Kernels	9.8	8.0	7.0	3.9	9.6	6.5	5.5	6.5	5.2	3.6	2.7	4.3	4.5	...
	Oil	3.7	6.1	8.6	11.0	7.7	8.4	7.8	10.6	8.9	11.1	10.7	13.4	11.7	...
French Cameroons	Kernels	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	...
French Equatorial Africa	Kernels	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	...
French Togoland	Kernels	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	...	...
French West Africa	Kernels	9.6	9.1	9.5	9.7	8.1	12.6	9.2	8.2	8.1	12.3	10.9	7.6	...	...
Ghana	Kernels	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.1	...	...
Liberia	Kernels	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	*1.2	*1.3	*0.9	*0.9	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.1	...	...
Nigeria	Kernels	45.8	53.0	49.5	52.7	43.6	61.1	55.3	38.1	38.2	56.3	66.5	49.8	43.4	...
Sierra Leone	Kernels	7.9	7.7	6.6	6.6	5.0	5.9	10.0	5.4	5.4	7.3	7.6	6.0	5.1	6.7
Total		*83.2*	*91.1*	*88.2*	*91.3*	*80.1*	*102.6*	*95.4*	*74.9*	*72.6*	*99.1*	*106.4*	*88.2*	...	...
of which	*Kernels*	*81.5*	*85.0*	*79.6*	*80.3*	*72.4*	*94.2*	*87.6*	*64.3*	*63.7*	*88.0*	*95.7*	*74.8*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		**104**	**109**	**104**	**104**	**103**	**116**	**108**	**89**	**83**	**111**	**120**	**101**	...	...
of which	**Kernels**	**90**	**93**	**88**	**89**	**85**	**101**	**95**	**72**	**70**	**97**	**104**	**84**	...	...
	Oil	**14**	**16**	**16**	**15**	**18**	**15**	**13**	**17**	**13**	**14**	**16**	**17**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	—	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	Kernels	1.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.9	4.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.1	...
	Oil	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.3	...
Denmark	Kernels	1.8	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	3.1	1.8	3.2	3.9	1.7	2.2
France	Kernels	14.8	16.7	15.3	13.7	14.9	14.9	19.3	12.3	10.7	14.5	17.8	11.7	10.4	16.1
Germany, Western	Kernels	12.3	18.3	13.1	11.8	14.9	7.6	19.4	10.4	7.0	12.7	14.5	12.9	7.9	10.9
	Oil	3.3	4.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	0.4	4.2	3.0	1.5	4.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	3.2
Netherlands	Kernels	5.6	11.4	12.2	13.3	10.5	10.1	16.9	11.2	12.4	11.6	15.8	13.5	13.3	13.8
	Oil	0.6	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.6	—	0.1
Portugal	Kernels	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.0	2.6	3.7	2.2	1.3	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.8	3.2
United Kingdom	Kernels	50.7	34.5	38.8	34.5	30.9	40.4	50.5	33.4	29.2	40.1	47.9	20.9	35.8	32.8
Total		*92.5*	*94.8*	*90.1*	*85.2*	*81.1*	*83.5*	*119.0*	*77.1*	*67.7*	*90.8*	*108.7*	*74.3*	*77.3*	*85.5*
of which	*Kernels*	*88.1*	*89.3*	*85.9*	*81.2*	*77.2*	*81.3*	*112.8*	*72.3*	*65.6*	*85.2*	*105.1*	*69.3*	*73.0*	*81.0*
	Oil	*4.4*	*5.5*	*4.2*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*2.2*	*6.2*	*4.8*	*2.1*	*5.6*	*3.6*	*5.0*	*4.3*	*4.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Kernels[2]	—	—	0.7	—	2.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Oil[3]	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.6	5.7	6.2	3.5	5.4	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.5	6.2	5.6
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa[4]	Oil[5]	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	...
WORLD TOTAL		**102**	**105**	**103**	**100**	**96**	**97**	**131**	**88**	**81**	**106**	**124**	**89**	**94**	**102**
of which	**Kernels**	**89**	**91**	**91**	**88**	**84**	**86**	**119**	**76**	**71**	**92**	**113**	**74**	**79**	**87**
	Oil	**13**	**14**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**11**	**12**	**12**	**10**	**14**	**11**	**15**	**15**	**15**

NOTE : Oil equivalent of palm kernels : 45% of weight ; of babassu nuts : 63% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm kernels and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 97% of world imports in 1954 for the combined palm kernels and oil

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des palmistes : 45 % du poids ; des noix de babassou: 63%. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en palmistes et huile. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait 98% des exportations mondiales et 97 % des importations mondiales, pour les palmistes et l'huile combinés.

[1]Babassu nuts. — [2]Including babassu nuts. — [3]Including babassu oil. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa. — [5]Through March 1955, includes palm oil.

[1]Noix de babassou. — [2]Y compris les noix de babassou. — [3]Y compris l'huile de babassou. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain. — [5]Jusqu'à fin mars 1955, comprend l'huile de palme.

Table 22. - Palm oil :
Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 22. - Huile de palme :
Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country / Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.0	2.9	...
Netherlands	2.9	3.7	0.8	1 3	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.4	1.3	0.6	0 8	0 8	0.9
Total	*4.1*	*5.4*	*2.7*	*3 1*	*3.8*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*3.2*	*3.7*	*4.0*	*2.7*	*1.8*	*3.7*	...
ASIA														
Indonesia	33.0	35.0	29.1	31.3	15.3	20.4	39.5	41.1	26.4	29.5	38.2	31.1	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	12.3	12.5	13.9	14 9	13.0	12.7	15.4	14.4	13.9	13.9	12.5	19 2	14.3	...
Total	*45.3*	*47.5*	*43.0*	*46.2*	*28.3*	*33.1*	*54.9*	*55.5*	*40.3*	*43.4*	*50.7*	*50 3*	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.6	1.5	1.9	...	...
Belgian Congo	32.9	34.2	37.2	37.8	37.9	34.4	38.5	38.1	36.1	35.6	35.8	43.7	39.4	...
French Cameroons[1]	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	...
French West Africa	4.1	3.6	4.6	4 5	4.7	5.2	5.0	3.4	4.0	8.0	4.4	1.5	...	...
Nigeria	50.9	52.9	46.3	47.1	35.3	69.5	58.9	21.4	32.3	77.7	53.7	24.6	36 8	...
Total	*90.1*	*94.2*	*90.5*	*91 8*	*79.9*	*112.3*	*104.9*	*64.9*	*74.2*	*125.0*	*95.7*	*72.1*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**140**	**150**	**140**	**145**	**115**	**150**	**170**	**125**	**120**	**175**	**155**	**130**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.2	12.3	10.4	9.2	11.9	12.5	8.9	8.8	10.8	12.1	...
France	5.8	6.2	7.0	7.5	6.0	8.6	7.5	6.1	5.3	10.6	9.4	4.9	9.0	10.5
Germany, Western	22.0	23.8	18.0	16 8	17.4	19.1	16.7	18.7	17.0	12.7	20.0	17.6	23.2	14.1
Italy	2.3	9.7	2.2	3 5	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	3.1
Netherlands	23.8	24.2	20.4	19.1	22.7	12.9	27.7	18.4	22.7	15.3	16.3	22.1	21.5	20.7
Portugal	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.3	0.8	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.3	1.7	3.1
United Kingdom	57.8	42.3	51.1	51.4	45.0	59.7	67.5	32.2	35.0	75.6	66.1	29.1	38 0	68.4
Total	*124.7*	*120.5*	*111.6*	*110.8*	*105.6*	*114.6*	*134.4*	*92.1*	*96.9*	*130.2*	*125.3*	*91.7*	*108.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada[1]	3.2	6.3	4.9	4.1	8.5	4.3	2.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.7	...
United States	4.1	7.5	5.0	3 2	6.2	5.3	5.4	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.8
Total	*7.3*	*13.8*	*9.9*	*7.3*	*14.7*	*9.6*	*8.0*	*7.6*	*8.2*	*8.0*	*6.1*	*7.1*	*5.7*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Colombia	2.2	4.8	0.6	—	2.1	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
ASIA														
Japan	7.4	2.9	8.0	6.4	4.8	8.4	10.6	8.2	7.3	8 8	8.1	1.4	3.7	...
WORLD TOTAL	**140**	**150**	**145**	**140**	**140**	**145**	**170**	**120**	**125**	**165**	**160**	**115**	**135**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm oil. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Includes palm-kernel oil.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 94% des importations mondiales.

[1]Y compris l'huile de palmiste.

Table 23. - Copra and coconut oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 23. - Coprah et huile de coco : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		..... Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	—	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.0	0 8	...	...
Netherlands	Oil	10.4	9.9	5.8	9 0	5.5	4.1	4.9	8.9	6.4	12.2	10.2	7.1	7.6	9.9
Sweden[1]	Oil	0.7	1 4	0 7	1.9	0.4	0 6	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	2 7	1.4	1.8
Total	*Oil*	*13 1*	*12.8*	*8.4*	*11 9*	*6.1*	*4.7*	*5.5*	*10.7*	*9.1*	*14.2*	*13.6*	*10 6*	*10 0*	*12 0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Oil	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	0 6
ASIA															
British Borneo															
North Borneo[2]	Copra	2.4	2.1	5.6	..	*5.6	*5.6	*5.7	*5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarawak	Copra	0.4	0 5	0.2	0.1	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2	*0.3	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	...	...
Ceylon	Copra	3.4	7.3	10.9	9.2	4.3	4.9	15.9	18.5	7.9	4 5	14.7	9.8	3.7	4.5
	Oil	23.4	15.9	22.7	20.2	15.1	25.2	26.3	24.2	16.5	28.0	21.5	14.9	11.3	9.2
Hong Kong	Oil	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.2
Indonesia[3]	Copra	49.1	50.4	40.1	45.8	39.3	37.9	51.2	31.9	23.9	40.1	53.8	65.6	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	Copra	10.9	10.4	6.8	6.3	10.0	5.8	3.6	7.7	3.7	2.9	7.2	11.5	15.5	...
	Oil	15.6	20.1	23.3	26.5	22.1	19.3	25.4	26.5	21.3	26.0	29.9	28.8	27.3	...
Philippines	Copra	96.6	120.5	128.2	152 2	108.4	101.8	156.5	*146 0	131.0	146.5	162.5	168.8	136 5	...
	Oil	15 2	16.5	17.8	27 2	15.5	18.9	18.5	18.6	24.6	24.7	26 5	33.1	28 7	...
Total		*215.1*	*243.8*	*255.7*	*292 7*	*220.5*	*219.7*	*303.3*	*279.6*	*232.5*	*278 8*	*323.0*	*336 8*	...	...
of which	*Copra*	*160.8*	*191.2*	*191.8*	*218.7*	*167.8*	*156.3*	*233.1*	*210 1*	*170.0*	*200.0*	*245.0*	*260.0*	...	...
	Oil	*54.3*	*52.6*	*63.9*	*74 0*	*52.7*	*63.4*	*70.2*	*69.5*	*62.5*	*78.8*	*78.0*	*76 8*	...	...
AFRICA															
Mozambique	Copra	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.5	4.2	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.3	9.1	7.6	5.0	...	...
	Oil	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	...	...
Zanzibar	Oil	1.2	1.0	0.9	0 9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	...
Total		*8.5*	*8.0*	*8.4*	*9.0*	*7.4*	*9.8*	*8.9*	*7.8*	*6.8*	*12.0*	*10 0*	*7.6*	...	...
of which	*Oil*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.9*	*2.5*	*3.2*	*3.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.9*	*2 4*	*2.6*	...	...
OCEANIA															
Fiji Islands	Copra	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.5	—	0.8	0.9	0.9	—	...
	Oil	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.5	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.7	7.0	2.8	4.0	8.2	5.0	...
French Oceania	Copra	2.7	3.4	3.4	3 1	3.5	3.5	2.6	4.1	3.8	4.0	1.1	3.7	...	...
New Guinea[4]	Copra	10.4	11.5	10.0	10.0	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0	...	...	...	...
	Oil	0.9	2.6	2.2	...	*2.2	*2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hebrides	Copra	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.1	*4.3	*4.4	2.3	5.1	4.2	4.5	3.7	...	...
Tonga	Copra	2.0	2.2	2.7	3 6	4.4	1.3	3.5	1.8	6.0	2.1	2.5	4.0	5.7	...
Western Samoa	Copra	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.6	2.4	1.7	3.5	2.1	1.5	...	...
Total		*26.5*	*30.6*	*30.9*	...	*31.3*	*30 0*	*32.6*	*30.1*	*35.6*	*29.6*	*26.0*	*35 0*	...	...
of which	*Copra*	*21.5*	*23.7*	*24.0*	...	*25.0*	*22.8*	*25.6*	*23.1*	*26.6*	*24.6*	*20.0*	*25.0*	...	...
	Oil	*5.0*	*6.9*	*6.9*	...	*6.3*	*7.2*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*9.0*	*5.0*	*6.0*	*10.0*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		**285**	**320**	**320**	**365**	**280**	**275**	**375**	**350**	**300**	**350**	**395**	**415**	...	...
of which	**Copra**	**205**	**240**	**235**	**265**	**210**	**195**	**285**	**255**	**215**	**245**	**290**	**310**	...	...
	Oil	**80**	**80**	**85**	**100**	**70**	**80**	**90**	**95**	**85**	**105**	**105**	**105**	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Copra and coconut oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57 (concluded)

Tableau 23. - Coprah et huile de coco : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	1.8	1.1	1.7	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.9	3.6	3.7	7.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	Copra	4.2	5.4	3.4	5.2	4.2	1.9	2.5	5.2	5.4	3.8	4.6	7.1	6.7	...
	Oil	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	...
Denmark	Copra	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.4	6.2	6.0	13.5	6.4	9.3	6.7	11.4	13.0	6.2
Finland	Oil	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.8	3.5	1.4	1.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	2.1
France	Copra	13.0	14.2	13.8	14.2	15.2	11.3	13.0	15.6	13.2	13.6	13.7	16.5	15.3	14.9
Germany, Western	Copra	26.4	31.5	41.0	47.0	37.1	36.9	44.2	46.0	37.2	52.7	47.7	50.5	54.7	51.7
	Oil	17.2	11.8	12.9	13.4	14.6	7.6	14.3	15.0	7.2	15.1	17.6	13.8	13.5	10.3
Ireland, Rep. of	Copra	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
Italy	Copra	0.9	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
	Oil[5]	6.3	5.8	7.1	7.3	4.4	6.4	9.8	7.9	7.0	7.3	6.3	8.5	6.2	6.7
Netherlands	Copra	23.0	28.0	15.9	21.8	20.2	8.6	14.0	21.0	20.9	22.3	23.0	20.9	21.0	32.3
Norway	Copra	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.0	5.3	6.9	6.5	8.4	3.6	8.1	8.1	4.3	8.9	7.6
Sweden [1]	Copra	6.0	7.6	9.7	12.0	12.9	10.8	4.7	10.3	9.8	19.8	5.1	13.5	14.0	13.5
	Oil	0.4	2.3	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Switzerland	Copra	4.2	4.3	4.2	...	4.7	3.8	[4]4.1	[4]4.1	3.4	1.8	6.3	...	...	...
	Oil	0.8	1.3	0.9	...	[4]1.3	[4]1.3	[4]1.3	[4]1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	Copra	14.7	17.0	11.2	13.4	8.6	12.3	13.2	10.8	8.5	17.6	19.2	8.5	24.7	16.9
	Oil	6.4	8.3	11.5	13.3	3.5	11.7	14.0	16.8	15.5	14.6	13.9	9.4	15.8	8.6
Total		*141.9*	*159.4*	*154.1*	*177.7*	*145.0*	*130.3*	*154.8*	*166.8*	*147.4*	*194.8*	*184.8*	*184.0*	*212.0*	*192.0*
of which	*Copra*	*105.5*	*125.6*	*115.7*	*135.0*	*117.1*	*99.8*	*109.7*	*136.6*	*110.4*	*150.8*	*136.8*	*142.0*	*166.0*	*154.0*
	Oil	*36.4*	*33.8*	*38.4*	*42.7*	*27.9*	*30.5*	*45.1*	*50.2*	*37.0*	*44.0*	*48.0*	*42.0*	*46.0*	*38.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Copra	1.8	3.3	1.2	1.8	2.8	—	0.6	1.4	3.5	0.4	0.6	2.8	5.3	...
	Oil	3.9	1.9	3.6	4.4	2.2	3.9	3.8	4.6	2.5	4.4	5.3	5.5	1.4	...
United States	Copra	46.1	48.1	48.9	47.7	45.7	50.0	58.4	41.7	52.5	42.4	43.7	52.3	49.0	...
	Oil	15.6	15.7	16.8	22.3	16.9	15.3	17.5	17.6	22.2	18.6	23.6	24.9	21.7	...
Total		*67.4*	*69.0*	*70.5*	*76.2*	*67.6*	*69.2*	*80.3*	*65.3*	*80.7*	*65.8*	*73.2*	*85.5*	*77.4*	...
of which	*Copra*	*47.9*	*51.4*	*50.1*	*49.5*	*48.5*	*50.0*	*59.0*	*43.1*	*56.0*	*42.8*	*44.3*	*55.1*	*54.3*	...
	Oil	*19.5*	*17.6*	*20.4*	*26.7*	*19.1*	*19.2*	*21.3*	*22.2*	*24.7*	*23.0*	*28.9*	*30.4*	*23.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Colombia	Copra	3.0	5.5	10.7	12.7	5.5	13.6	14.7	9.2	14.6	14.8	7.2	14.1	3.8	...
Venezuela	Copra	12.6	6.3	4.2	3.6	0.8	5.0	6.4	4.8	2.8	2.6	3.0	6.0	5.0	...
Total		*15.6*	*11.8*	*14.9*	*16.3*	*6.3*	*18.6*	*21.1*	*14.0*	*17.4*	*17.4*	*10.2*	*20.1*	*8.8*	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	2.4	6.8	1.6	...	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	...	...	...
Hong Kong	Oil	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
India	Copra	4.3	10.0	11.9	13.8	6.4	5.3	17.1	18.9	11.1	6.8	16.3	21.2	...	...
	Oil	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.1	6.0	7.4	4.3	4.8	3.7	6.5	5.1	...	...
Pakistan	Oil	0.5	0.4	2.4	1.1	0.4	3.6	...	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.8	...
Japan	Copra	4.7	6.4	8.0	6.4	8.2	10.4	4.2	9.2	5.9	7.9	7.2	4.7	8.1	...
Malaya-Singapore	Copra	12.4	21.2	18.8	19.5	22.7	14.8	19.0	18.6	17.2	16.1	18.7	25.9	22.7	...
Total		*30.5*	*50.8*	*48.7*	*47.6*	*45.0*	*41.8*	*54.2*	*53.9*	*41.7*	*37.8*	*50.2*	*60.8*	...	...
of which	*Copra*	*21.4*	*37.6*	*38.7*	*39.7*	*37.3*	*30.5*	*40.3*	*46.7*	*34.2*	*30.8*	*42.2*	*51.8*	...	...
	Oil	*9.1*	*13.2*	*10.0*	*7.9*	*7.7*	*11.3*	*13.9*	*7.2*	*7.5*	*7.0*	*8.0*	*9.0*	...	...
AFRICA															
Egypt	Oil	0.4	0.7	1.4	...	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa[6]	Oil	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.4	...
Total		*2.4*	*1.9*	*3.2*	...	*2.2*	*3.4*	*3.6*	*4.0*	...	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Copra	4.3	4.7	4.7	...	4.3	6.6	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.9	8.1	4.9	3.5	...
WORLD TOTAL		**285**	**325**	**315**	**350**	**285**	**290**	**340**	**350**	**320**	**345**	**355**	**385**	...	...
of which	**Copra**	**205**	**245**	**230**	**255**	**220**	**215**	**240**	**255**	**235**	**255**	**250**	**285**	...	...
	Oil	**80**	**80**	**85**	**95**	**65**	**75**	**100**	**95**	**85**	**90**	**105**	**100**	...	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of copra : 63% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in copra and coconut oil. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1954 for copra and coconut oil combined.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile du coprah : 63% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en coprah et huile de coco. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 92% des importations mondiales, pour le coprah et l'huile de coco combinés.

[1] 1956 and 1957 figures include palm oil. — [2] Including re-exports. — [3] Includes unrecorded shipments to Malaya-Singapore. — [4] Fiscal year endin 30 June. — [5] Includes palm-kernel oil and shea-seed oil. — [6] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

[1] Pour 1956 et 1957 les chiffres comprennent l'huile de palme. — [2] Y compris les réexportations. — [3] Y compris les expéditions non déclarées à destination de la Malaisie et de Singapour. — [4] Année fiscale finissant le 30 juin. — [5] Y compris l'huile de palmiste et d'illipé. — [6] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 24. - Cottonseed and oil : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 24. - Graines et huile de coton : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		..... Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.2	0.8	7.0	0.2	8.4	12.0	6.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	...
Netherlands	Oil	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.3	1.4	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	—	—	0.2	—
Total		*0.4*	*3.3*	*8.3*	*0.5*	*9.8*	*14.6*	*6.9*	*1.8*	*0.4*	*1.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.5*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Nicaragua	Seed	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	1.9	1.7	0.8	5.0	2.8	—	...	...
United States	Seed	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.6	—	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2
	Oil	7.8	67.2	64 9	70 9	91 8	44.3	68 3	55 2	95 0	73 9	47.2	61 7	67.4	26 8
Total		*9.1*	*68.9*	*68.1*	*73 5*	*95 4*	*49.7*	*70 2*	*57 2*	*97 4*	*79 2*	*50 1*	*61.8*	*69 4*	*28 8*
of which	Seed	*1.3*	*1.7*	*3.2*	*2 6*	*3.6*	*5 4*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.4*	*5.3*	*2.9*	*0.1*	*2 0*	*2.0*
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Oil	1.2	—	0.3	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	...	—
Iran	Seed	0.2	0.2	0.4	...	*0.4	*0.4	*0.4	*0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	Seed	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.5	0.9	5.7	3.1	0.8	—	2.5	*3.3	...
	Oil	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	*0.7	...
Total		*2.8*	*1.7*	*4.0*	*2.2*	*3.3*	*3.7*	*2.3*	*7.0*	*3.8*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*3.3*	*4.2*	...
of which	Seed	*1.3*	*1.5*	*3.2*	*2.0*	*2.7*	*2.9*	*1.3*	*6.2*	*3.5*	*1.0*	*0.5*	*3.0*	*3.5*	...
	Oil	*1.5*	*0.2*	*0.8*	*0.2*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.7*	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Seed	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	0.9	—	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	...
Belgium-Congo	Oil	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.4	...
Egypt	Oil	4.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	4.0	0.3	*1.1	*1.1	*1.1	*1.2	...	...
Mozambique	Seed	1.1	0.9	—	...	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	Seed	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	2.4	2.0	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.6	...
Rhodesia & Nyassaland, Fed. of	Seed	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	—	...	—	...
Sudan	Seed	4.6	4.1	3.9	5.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	1.3	6.2	7.7	7.7	1.9	0.4	5.4
	Oil	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	2.4	0.8	0.7	*1.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	1.1
Uganda	Seed	1.3	—	—	3 7	—	—	—	—	0.9	11.9	2.1	—	0.2	...
Total		*15.9*	*10.6*	*10.0*	*15.2*	*8.0*	*10.8*	*14.8*	*6.8*	*12.1*	*26.4*	*16.1*	*6.3*	*6 3*	...
of which	Seed	*8.6*	*6.9*	*6.3*	*11.5*	*6.1*	*7.6*	*7.1*	*4.1*	*8.7*	*22.5*	*12.2*	*2.5*	*2 3*	...
	Oil	*7.3*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*1.9*	*3.2*	*7.7*	*2.1*	*3.4*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*4.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**37**	**86**	**94**	**92**	**118**	**81**	**96**	**75**	**117**	**111**	**69**	**73**	**82**	...
of which	**Seed**	**12**	**11**	**14**	**17**	**13**	**17**	**11**	**14**	**16**	**31**	**17**	**6**	**8**	...
	Oil	**25**	**75**	**80**	**75**	**105**	**64**	**85**	**61**	**101**	**80**	**52**	**67**	**74**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.8	2.2	6.9	0.9	13.3	10.9	2.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.4	...
Denmark	Seed	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Germany, Western	Seed	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.7	3.2	1.3	2.1	2.0
	Oil	0.5	7.3	19.6	24 2	30.7	20.7	11.5	15.6	21.0	29.0	13.2	33.7	30.4	31.7
Greece	Seed	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.2	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	...
Ireland, Rep. of	Oil	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
Italy	Seed	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
	Oil	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	0.7	4.3	0.5	—
Netherlands	Oil	1.2	13.1	5.1	1.0	16.2	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.1
United Kingdom	Seed	6.6	4.7	7.2	4.8	7.7	6.0	9.2	6.1	4.0	5.5	7.2	2.4	2.2	7.9
	Oil	6.2	7.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.4	3 0	2.4
Total		*19.6*	*38.8*	*43.6*	*36.1*	*72.8*	*46.7*	*28.9*	*26.5*	*29.4*	*41.2*	*28 4*	*45.4*	*44.6*	...
of which	Seed	*9.5*	*8.2*	*9.9*	*6.9*	*10.9*	*11.9*	*10.4*	*6.8*	*5.1*	*7.2*	*11.0*	*4.3*	*4.3*	...
	Oil	*10.1*	*30.6*	*33.7*	*29.2*	*61.9*	*34.8*	*18.5*	*19.7*	*24.3*	*34.0*	*17.4*	*41.1*	*40.3*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Oil	5.5	6.3	3.2	3.8	4.6	2.3	1.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	2.3	3.6	3.1	...
Mexico	Seed	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.3	—	—	0.5	0.1	—	—	...	...
	Oil	0.2	2.3	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		*6.0*	*8.8*	*3.6*	...	*5.9*	*2.6*	*1.5*	*4.3*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*2.5*	*4 0*	...	...
of which	*Oil*	*5.7*	*8.6*	*3.2*	...	*4.6*	*2.3*	*1.5*	*4.3*	*5 0*	*5.0*	*2.5*	*4 0*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	—	3.0	8.9	17.8	*8.9	*8.9	*8.9	*8.8	3.5	35.7	29.4	2.7	...	...
ASIA															
Cyprus	Oil	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	*0.5	*0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	—
Hong Kong	Oil	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	—	0.1	0.1
Japan	Seed	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.2	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.4	6.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	...
Lebanon[1]	Seed	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	3.4	3.0	0 7	—	2.1	...	...
Total		*4.4*	*5.1*	*4.7*	*4.4*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*5.9*	*4.7*	*8.2*	*2.0*	*2.9*	...	...
of which	*Seed*	*2.4*	*3.0*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*2.8*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*5.4*	*4.4*	*7.4*	*1.5*	*2.8*	...	...
	Oil	*2.0*	*2.1*	*0.8*	*0.4*	*1.4*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*0.5*	*0.1*	...	...
AFRICA															
Algeria	Oil	—	1.0	1.5	...	*1.5	*1.5	*1.5	*1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Seed	—	0.5	0.9	1.3	—	0.5	2.1	1.2	*1.3	*.13	*1.3	*1.3	...	...
Mauritius	Oil	0.9	1.1	0.6	...	*0.6	*0.6	*0.6	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	Oil	0.8	1.9	2.1	...	*2.1	*2.1	*2.1	*2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		*1.7*	*4.5*	*5.1*	...	*4.2*	*4.7*	*6.3*	*5.3*	...	...	...	...	...	...
of which	*Oil*	*1.7*	*4.0*	*4.2*	...	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		**35**	**64**	**76**	**84**	**112**	**78**	**57**	**58**	**60**	**117**	**84**	**74**	...	...
of which	**Seed**	**13**	**12**	**16**	**15**	**16**	**18**	**17**	**14**	**14**	**19**	**17**	**10**	...	...
	Oil	**22**	**52**	**60**	**69**	**96**	**60**	**40**	**44**	**46**	**98**	**67**	**64**	...	...

For notes, see bottom of page 38.

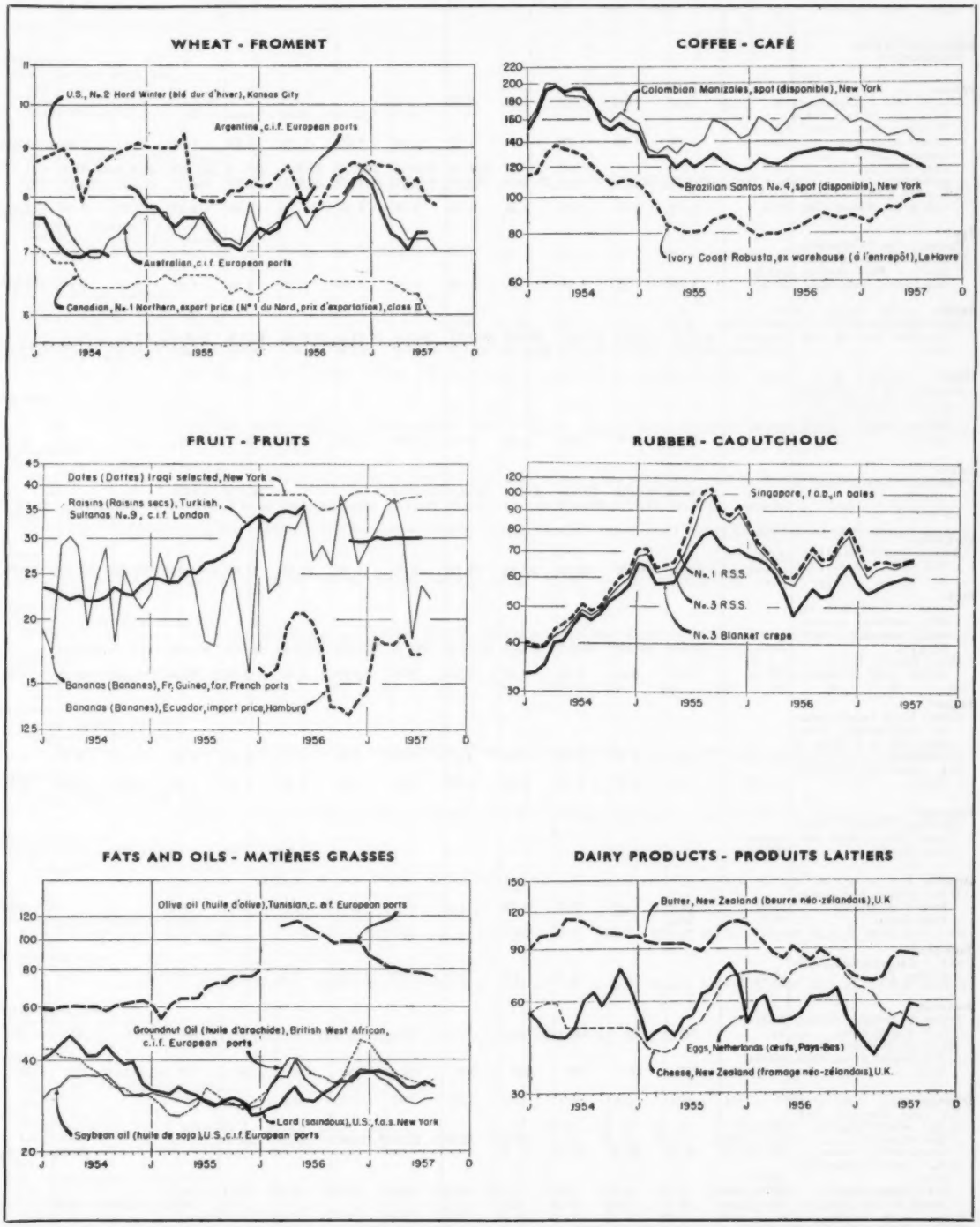
Pour les notes, voir au fond de la page 38.

Table 25A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 25A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

1954-57

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme


WHEAT - FROMENT
U.S., No. 2 Hard Winter (blé dur d'hiver), Kansas City
Argentine, c.i.f. European ports
Australian, c.i.f. European ports
Canadian, No. 1 Northern, export price (N° 1 du Nord, prix d'exportation), class II
COFFEE - CAFÉ
Colombian Manizales, spot (disponible), New York
Brazilian Santos No. 4, spot (disponible), New York
Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse (à l'entrepôt), Le Havre
FRUIT - FRUITS
Dates (Dattes) Iraqi selected, New York
Raisins (Raisins secs), Turkish, Sultanas No. 9, c.i.f. London
Bananas (Bananes), Fr. Guinea, f.o.r. French ports
Bananas (Bananes), Ecuador, import price, Hamburg
RUBBER - CAOUTCHOUC
Singapore, f.o.b., in bales
No. 1 R.S.S.
No. 3 R.S.S.
No. 3 Blanket crepe
FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES
Olive oil (huile d'olive), Tunisian, c. & f. European ports
Groundnut Oil (huile d'arachide), British West African, c.i.f. European ports
Lard (saindoux), U.S., f.o.s. New York
Soybean oil (huile de soja), U.S., c.i.f. European ports
DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS
Butter, New Zealand (beurre néo-zélandais), U.K.
Eggs, Netherlands (œufs, Pays-Bas)
Cheese, New Zealand (fromage néo-zélandais), U.K.
1954
1955
1956
1957

NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 25B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 25B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956					1957							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, Class II..	Can. $/ 60 lb.	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.61
European ports, c.i.f. :														
Argentine, up-river....	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	29/0/0	30/4/8	30/6/10	29/19/0	28/0/0	26/5/8	26/2/9	25/13/2	26/9/4	26/12/8	—
Australian		28/3/9	28/8/2	28/13/6	29/15/0	31/5/0	30/12/0	29/10/0	27/6/3	27/3/0	26/3/9	26/2/6	26/0/6	25/9/4
U.S. : No. 2 Hard Winter, cash price, Kansas City	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.19	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.27	2.14	2.11
Rye														
Canada : No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, cash price, Winnipeg.	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.35	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.01	0.99	1.09	1.10
Barley														
European ports, c.i.f. :	£.s.d./													
Canadian No. 2, feed	long ton	25/12/8	25/13/8	25/16/1	29/3/0	29/2/11	26/5/9	24/18/8	23/17/4	22/3/6	21/6/4	21/17/10	21/18/6	21/16/8
Iraqi.....	metric ton	22/18/2	22/17/6	22/15/3	24/2/10	25/1/3	24/11/0	23/2/6	21/6/3	19/9/0	18/10/8	18/12/6	18/6/0	17/2/6
Oats														
Canada : No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, Wheat Board selling price	Can $/ 34 lb.	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.74
Maize														
European ports, c.i.f. :	£.s.d./													
Argentine		29/18/2	28/10/8	27/3/6	30/0/8	31/0/0	30/19/8	—	—	26/0/0	25/17/6	—	—	—
U.S. No. 2, yellow....	long ton	29/4/10	27/17/2	26/14/0	28/10/4	29/1/7	27/14/7	26/5/2	25/10/11	24/15/0	23/17/5	23/6/8	22/11/8	21/18/2
Sorghum														
German North Sea ports : U.S. Milo No. 2, c.i.f.	U.S.$/ metric ton	60.40	60.80	62.80	68.50	70.90	68.50	65.30	61.80	56.00	53.10	51.80	51.50	50.10
Rice[1]														
Thailand : White rice, 25-28% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£.s.d./ metric ton	48/0/0	41/0/0	40/0/0	37/0/0	37/10/0	38/0/0	38/10/0	39/5/0	39/0/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	42/10/0	—
U.S. : Zenith, No. 2, milled, New Orleans..	U.S. $/ 100 lb.	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.90	8.95	8.90	9.10	9.20	9.50	9.40
Sugar[2]														
Cuba : F.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract).....	U.S.¢/lb.	3.34	3.24	3.24	3.91	4.77	5.79	5.81	6.17	6.46	6.02	6.12	5.27	4.14
U.S. : Raw, 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	5.61	5.59	5.80	5.84	5.87	5.86	5.60	5.68	5.64	5.87	6.03	5.96	5.64
Potatoes														
Germany, Western : New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	48	45	58	—	—
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality														
From Netherlands	Sh/d/	16/0	15/0	12/7	16/10	17/3	19/7	14/0	10/9	23/6	28/4	—	—	15/8
From Egypt.....	56-lb. sack	20/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25/8	14/6	13/10	—
Tomatoes														
U.K. : Canary Islands, first quality, London	Sh/d/ lb.	—	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/5	1/3	1/2	1/0	—	—	—
Bananas[3]														
France : French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	F. francs/ kg.	101	91	133	114	92	101	110	124	130	106	64	82	76
Germany, Western : Ecuador, import price, Hamburg	Marks/ metric ton	738	571	570	556	588	612	769	747	744	778	712	712	731
Oranges														
Germany, Western : Auction price, Hamburg :	Marks/													
Spanish navels	35-kg.case	—	—	—	37.35	32.18	27.52	29.98	30.29	20.60	—	—	—	—
South African navels	34-kg.case	28.92	28.38	33.14	35.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.30	31.96
U.K. : Auction price, London :	Sh/d/													
Israeli Shamouti.....	39-kg.case	—	—	—	—	60/3	56/10	50/7	47/2	42/11	46/3	—	—	...
South African Outspan .	30-kg.case	39/4	43/8	55/7	53/7	43/3	—	—	—	—	48/0	46/4	45/9	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Grapefruit														
U.K. : auction price, London :														
Israeli	Sh/d/	—	—	51/2	48/5	42/5	52/8	64/7	54/3	68/11	71/10	—	—	—
South African	40-kg.case	44/2	39/10	41/9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51/6	65/6	...
Lemons														
Germany, Western : Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39,5-kg. case	30.16	41.58	42.29	31.57	27.79	24.03	19.89	21.53	22.91	24.72	29.30	46.98	44.85
Apples														
Germany, Western : Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	73	59	59	59	60	58	62	64	64	70	77	97	110
Raisins														
U.K. : Sultanas, London :														
Australian, 3-Crown	Sh/d/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126/6	127/8	128/10	129/6
Turkish, No. 9	112 lb.	—	—	—	107/8	107/0	107/1	110/0	108/6	109/0	109/0	109/0	109/3	116/2
Dates														
U.S. : Iraqi Hallowi, selected, New York	U.S.c./ lb.	15.88	16.00	16.25	17.12	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.90	17.00	17.00	17.00
Soybeans														
European ports : U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	38/13/2	37/13/9	38/15/6	42/8/9	42/13/9	43/5/0	42/0/0	40/11/11	40/0/0	38/12/6	37/16/0	38/18/0	38/ 6/3
Groundnuts														
European ports : Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	68/12/0	70/7/6	73/18/0	86/11/3	95/0/0	93/0/0	87/13/4	74/15/0	75/0/0	73/0/0	67/10/0	69/16/0	71/ 0/0
Linseed														
U.K. : Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f., London	£.s.d./ long ton	62/0/0	59/5/8	56/0/6	58/8/2	61/1/3	60/0/6	57/5/7	54/15/0	50/16/10	48/15/6	43/18/2	47/2/0	49/10/0
Copra														
European ports : Philippine, bulk, c. and f.	U.S.$/ long ton	174.00	177.75	177.10	185.62	186.00	182.70	178.50	175.00	175.00	171.80	168.37	168.20	170.12
Olive oil														
European ports : Tunisian, edible, 1%, c.i.f.[4]	£.s.d./ metric ton	370/0/0	352/10/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	312/10/0	304/7/6	292/10/0	287/10/0	281/3/0	277/10/0	272/16/0	270/ 0/0
Soybean oil														
European ports : U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f.	U.S.$/ long ton	313	300	323	350	376	375	354	342	323	298	295	303	305
Groundnut oil														
European ports : British West African, 3-6% bulk, c.i.f., Rotterdam[5]	£.s.d./ long ton	127/10/0	123/0/0	124/2/0	148/15/0	167/6/8	164/4/0	148/13/4	142/0/0	130/0/0	126/13/0	122/15/0	120/0/0	126/ 6/8
Linseed oil														
U.K. : Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London	£.s.d./ long ton	111/12/0	110/0/0	109/0/0	109/0/0	129/0/0	125/12/0	105/0/0	101/11/3	102/3/9	99/14/0	87/16/8	88/5/0	92/ 0/0
Coconut oil														
European ports : Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f., Rotterdam	£.s.d./ long ton	88/19/0	89/5/0	89/9/0	95/6/3	96/17/6	94/17/0	93/17/6	93/0/0	92/10/0	90/15/0	90/1/3	90/13/0	91/17/6
Palm oil														
European ports : Nigerian, 5%, bulk, c.i.f.	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	93/15/0	—	101/0/0	100/0/0	97/2/6	97/0/0	96/12/6	93/4/0	90/15/0	90/14/0	91/ 7/6
Groundnut cake														
U.K. : Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f., at ports	£.s.d./ long ton	39/13/0	40/5/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	41/18/4	41/16/0	38/15/0	37/4/4	36/17/6	35/18/0	35/14/0	36/9/8	35/12/2
Cottonseed meal														
U.K. : U.S., expeller, 45% protein, c.i.f., at ports.	£.s.d./ long ton	31/12/0	32/0/0	32/4/0	33/7/9	34/0/6	33/13/6	31/1/8	29/10/0	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee														
France : Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/ kg.	306	317	310	306	314	303	300	319	328	325	338	346	347
U.S. : Spot, New York :														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.c./lb.	60.00	60.90	60.30	60.35	60.30	60.63	60.45	59.65	59.38	58.78	57.35	55.53	53.69
Colombian Manizales	U.S.c./lb.	80.45	81.08	78.28	74.70	70.30	72.40	70.64	68.14	65.45	66.33	67.13	63.50	63.20
Cacao														
U.K. : Accra, spot, London	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	233/4	228/2	211/2	216/5	212/11	189/2	185/0	182/6	202/7	209/8	241/11	243/7	...
U.S. : Spot, New York :														
Accra	U.S.c./lb.	28.3	28.0	26.3	27.2	26.6	23.7	22.7	22.5	25.5	26.5	30.5	30.5	32.2
Bahia	U.S.c./lb.	26.6	25.8	24.3	25.2	25.0	22.5	22.1	21.9	24.5	25.9	31.3	33.2	34.6

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Tea														
Ceylon : For export, high grown, auction price[6], Colombo.	Sh/d/ lb.	3/7.0	4/5.2	4/6.8	4/7.2	3/11.6	3/11.4	3/8.6	3/1.0	2/6.0	2/5.2	2/5.0	2/5.8	3/2.3
India : For export, leaf, auction price[6], Calcutta.	Sh/d/ lb.	4/0.7	3/8.4	3/9.6	3/9.6	3/9.9	3/6.5	3/1.9	2/9.2	2/4.4	—	3/1.0	4/1.8	3/10.2
Wine														
France : Algerian, 11° alcohol, at quay.	F. francs/ hl.	5 605	5 655	5 155	5 155	5 005	5 005	5 005	5 245	5 245	5 405	5 655	6 540	...
Pepper														
U.S. : Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	36.75	34 00	29.40	30 25	27.00	27.12	28 00	25.38	26.55	28.88	29.69	27.25	27.31
Tobacco														
S. and N.W. Rhodesia : Flue-cured auction price	Pence/lb.	33.24	34.13	28.39	19.36	—	—	—	38.13	39.44	—	43.04	41.74	37.93
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price.	U.S.c./lb.	50.8	53.0	51.8	48.7	41.8	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	56.2	57.0
Cotton														
U.K. : c.i.f. Liverpool : American, Texas Middling 15/16'	Pence/lb.	23.51	23.23	23.78	24.46	24.98	24.78	24.52	24.64	24.69	24.56	24.65	24.66	24.93
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good[8].	Pence/lb.	62.75	63.50	68.31	70 25	69.25	70 60	71.00	62.67	53.25	52.10	52.00	52.50	51.83
Flax														
U.K. : Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f. at ports	£/long ton	280	280	280	286	288	281	273	273	273	273	273	270	268
Jute														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee. .	£/long ton	94.3	97.8	103.8	123.7	128 8	121.1	108.0	113.1	113.3	123.8	123.0	114.5	[7]102.0
Sisal														
U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London. . .	£/long ton	77.0	74.9	70 9	74.6	74.8	75.7	74.3	71.7	71.2	71.0	70.1	[7]73.0	[7]73.2
Wool														
U.K. : Dominion, clean : 64's	Pence/lb.	—	123	120	125	127	130	136	133	137	140	133	130	—
50's	Pence/lb.	—	79	78	81	81	82	84	85	89	92	90	85	—
U.S. : Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston.	U.S.c./lb.	82.5	82.5	82.2	82.4	83.0	88.5	89.5	90.1	92.0	92.0	91 8	91.5	91.5
Silk														
U.S. : Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/ lb.	4.38	4.36	4.58	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.65	4.54	4.66	4.64	4.60	4.60	4.47
Rayon[9]														
Italy : Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan. .	Lire/ 100 kg.	111 000	107 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	[7]95 000	[7]95.000
Japan : ex mill : Viscose filament, for export.	Yen/lb.	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	210	195	170	164	...	...
Rubber														
Singapore : f.o.b., in bales :														
No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits c./ lb.	100 0	92.2	93.1	104.3	112.4	98.6	87.5	91.5	91.8	90.2	92.3	92.8	...
No. 3 R.S.S.		95.1	89.3	90.1	100.5	106.8	92.9	83.2	88.1	89.1	88.2	90.7	91.5	...
No. 3 blanket crepe		77.9	73.9	74.9	84.5	90.4	80.7	75.6	77.7	80.2	81.8	83.6	82.8	...
Beef														
U.K. : Smithfield Market, London :														
Argentine, hindquarters, chilled	Pence/lb.	21.57	21.38	21.65	17.75	19.0	22.96	21.41	21.59	26.62	27.20	24.38	24.99	22.99
Australian, hindquarters, frozen.	Pence/lb.	17.79	16.92	16.37	15.17	14.78	15.75	15.67	15.86	18.54	19.25	18.11	16.83	14.88
Lamb														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London.	Pence/lb.	25.99	26.06	26.08	25.56	26.17	29.53	29.00	27.18	26.88	28.24	26.90	26.30	26.47
Bacon														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange[10]. . . .	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	314/0	314/0	300/0	320/0	329/4	333/0	302/6	271/3	260/0	290/5	314/0	304/10	265/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956					1957							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Tallow														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	7.52	7.91	8.25	8.78	8.41	8.31	8.38	8.59	8.25	8.44	8.67	8.83	8.94
Lard														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	14.02	14.66	15.25	15.22	16.19	16.56	16.62	16.19	15.83	14.84	14.90	15.69	15.32
Hides														
U.K. : Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports	Pence/lb.	13.13	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	14.50	14.50	15.13	15.20	14.75
U.S. : Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb.	13.56	14.75	13.35	12.63	11.38	10.25	9.12	9.50	9.55	10.50	11.88	13.05	13.50
Butter														
U.K. : Salted, London Provision Exchange :														
Danish	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	354/7	410/9	421/0	421/0	420/6	316/0	296/6	313/10	286/10	305/6	327/2	327/4	335/7
New Zealand, finest		298/10	323/6	307/0	293/2	276/0	262/0	258/0	257/6	261/7	301/6	318/6	314/0	310/0
Cheese														
U.K. : New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	284/2	294/0	298/0	298/0	266/0	246/2	239/9	230/8	203/8	195/4	196/4	184/7	180/3
Eggs														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	4.30	4.47	4.20	4.25	3.29	3.15	2.80	2.63	2.84	3.11	3.22	3.73	4.00
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	235	236	239	251	200	180	162	150	165	189	180	224	218
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes :	Sh/d/ 112 lb.													
Cod		46/4	51/1	63/3	53/11	63/6	78/5	55/7	54/10	66/10	48/1	40/7	44/9	...
Haddock		59/10	62/9	72/8	76/6	78/2	96/0	75/10	58/9	63/3	63/9	49/10	57/5	...
Plaice		145/7	135/6	144/9	156/9	135/3	152/3	105/8	104/2	106/5	115/0	124/2	138/8	...
Herrings		20/9	20/10	25/4	36/8	33/0	47/7	50/11	62/11	38/4	32/4	30/2	26/11	...
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.¢./lb.	27.50	24.30	23.90	24.00	24.06	24.45	24.25	24.25	24.35	24.25	24.00	22.90	23.00
Shrimp, frozen, headless, 5-lb. carton, average price Chicago	U.S.¢/lb.	78.00	64.30	69.00	83.00	82.00	83.50	84.62	86.50	94.06	94.75	94.31	96.60	96.50
Salted fish														
Italy : Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	Lire/ 100 kg.	20 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 500	20 500	20 750	20 750	20 750	20 750	[2]20 750	[2]20 750
Canned fish														
U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$./ case[1]	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.28	7.05
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/ case[1]	10.60	10.60	10.85	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Fish meal														
U.S. : Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/ short ton	134.00	135.88	137.00	140.00	141.00	141.20	141.50	138.50	133.20	132.62	129.00	127.60	130.13
Fish oil														
U.S. : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.$/lb.	8.78	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.06	9.00	8.90	8.75	8.56	8.58	8.62
Whale oil														
European ports : Crude, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam	£.s.d./ metric ton	92/0/0	92/0/0	91/0/0	91/4/6	94/15/0	95/0/0	95/0/0	94/7/6	95/0/0	89/12/0	85/15/0	85/16/0	85/7/6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25B. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 25B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1956					1957							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
FORESTRY PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada : Fir, finish B and better, 1" × 6".....	Can. $/ thousand board feet	152.67	151.83	151.00	151.00	151.00	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29
Germany, Western : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	160.04	159.74	159.12	158.58	158.38	158.23	158.35	158.46	159.62	159.62	159.62	159.81	159.54
Sweden : 2½" × 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/ standard	1 180	1 170	1 160	1 170	1 185	1 185	1 195	1 190	1 190	1 195	1 190	1 190	...
U.K. : Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£.s.d./ standard	83/9/5	83/18/6	83/11/1	82/17/5	81/5/0	81/2/11	80/8/11	85/13/1	83/0/10	84/1/0	83/4/8	82/1/8	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried 2" × 4" × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/ thousand board feet	86.77	85.09	83.16	81.60	80.65	81.99	80.91	80.17	80.89	80.16	80.16	80.77	80.31
Wood pulp														
Canada : Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/ short ton	127.28	126.67	126.55	125.04	124.68	124.80	124.60	124.27	124.15	124.76	123.78	123.66	122.97
Finland : Unbleached sulphate, average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	27 500	27 800	27 500	27 600	27 400	27 100	27 500	27 100	26 700	26 500	26.700	26.700	26.300
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value.....	Kronor/ metric ton	931.9	930.2	933.4	931.6	926.0	920.0	930.0	935.1	931.6	923.7	922.8	922.0	...
Newsprint														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can. $/ short ton	112.54	112.15	111.90	110.72	110.39	109.56	109.38	113.07	113.36	112.96	112.63	112.52	111.89
U.K. : Average import value.....	£.s.d./ 112 lb.	2/15/8	2/13/0	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/1	2/15/1	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/3	2/15/11	2/16/2	2/13/9	...
Finland : Average export value.....	Markkaa/ metric ton	31 300	31 300	31 900	31 700	31 500	32 700	32 400	31 800	32 800	32 200	31.600	31.500	32.400

[1]The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £34 per long ton for 1956 deliveries and £33 for 1957 deliveries, f.o.b. Burma ports. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% brokens. — [2]The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers in this period was £42.3.4. — [3]The price of Central American bananas, quoted c.i.f. U.S. port of entry, was $7.50 per 100 lb. through March 1957, $7 for April and May, and $9 from June. — [4]Through December 1956, c. and f. — [5]Through October 1956, 3-4%. — [6]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d per lb. : India : through November 1956, 0/7.5 ; December 1956 through January 1957, 0/9.7 ; February through April 1957, 0/7.5 ; June, July 1957, 0/5.2; August 0/7.6. Ceylon: 1/0.2. — [7]Provisional. — [8]From March 1957, via Continent.— [9]The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia, remained at 2.95 DM per kg., and the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier, 1-7/16 inch staple, at 24 pence per lb., throughout this period. — [10]Through September 1956, imported by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. — [11]100 3¼-oz. cans per case. — [12]48 7-oz. cans per case.

[1]Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £34 la tonne longue pour les livraisons de 1956 et de £33 pour les livraisons de 1957, f.o.b. ports birmans. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein « small mills specials », 42% de brisures. — [2]Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pendant cette période pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £42/3/4. — [3]Le prix des bananes d'Amérique centrale, coté c.a.f. port d'entrée aux Etats-Unis, était de $7,50 par 100 lb. jusqu'à fin mars 1957, de $7,00 pour avril et mai, et de $9,00 à partir de juin. — [4]Jusqu'à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. — [5]Jusqu'à fin octobre 1956, 3-4%. — [6]Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. Les droits d'exportation sont, en sh/d par lb. : Inde - jusqu'à fin novembre 1956, 0/7,5 ; décembre 1956 à fin janvier 1957, 0/9,7; de février à fin avril, 0/7,5; juin et juillet, 0/5,2; août 0/7,6. Ceylan - 1/0,2. — [7]Chiffre provisoire. — [8]Depuis mars 1957, par le continent. — [9]Le prix de la fibrane viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, s'est maintenu pendant toute la période indiquée à 2,95 DM le kg, et le prix de la fibrane viscose « standard » britannique, 1½ denier, fibre de 1-7/16 d'*inch*, à 24 pence la lb. — [10]Jusqu'à fin septembre 1956, bacon importé par le Ministère de l'agriculture, des pêches et de l'alimentation. — [11]Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3-1/4 oz. — [12]Caisses de 48 boîtes de 7 oz.

Table 26. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 26. - Oléagineux : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Soybeans					Groundnuts					
	European ports			United States		European ports		India	Indonesia	Nigeria	United States
	I	II	III	I	II	I	II				
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	£.s.d./long ton			Dollars/60 lb.		£.s.d./ long ton	£.s.d./ metric ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1948	...	...	...	[1]2.27	[1]2.45	...	...	[1]24.88	108.30	[1]19/ 4/0	[1]10.50
1949	...	...	...	2.16	2.29	...	...	28 98	139.69	21/ 4/0	10.40
1950	[1]97.21	[1]40/ 6/ 0	...	2.47	2 61	...	...	32.72	165 59	21/ 4/0	10.90
1951	[1], [2]121.20	52/12/ 0	...	2.73	2.98	...	[4]78/ 1/ 8	29.66	234 30	36/ 0/0	10.40
1952	[2]113.91	49/ 8/ 0	...	2.72	2.88	...	[4]59/17/ 4	24.87	305 59	36/ 0/0	10.90
1953	43/ 3/ 2	[2]45/ 0/ 0	...	2.72	2.71	[2]33/ 0/1	[4]59/ 6/ 3	31.58	275 20	36/ 0/0	11.10
1954	44/ 6/10	[2]48/ 1/ 0	[2]46/15/ 5	2.46	2.77	78/18/8	55/ 4/ 9	19.30	276.91	36/10/0	12.20
1955	40/ 7/ 3	[2]41/16/ 6	41/ 2/ 2	[2]2.20	[2]2.39	68/19/6	52/14/ 0	18.36	347.78	36/ 8/0	[2]11.70
956	42/ 3/10	[2]41/ 4/10	43/ 9/11	...	...	77/12/1	[2]78/ 6/11	[2]24.36	458.45	33/ 8/0	[2]11.12
1956 VII	42/15/10	44/ 2/ 6	42/13/ 1	2.47	2.76	73/ 0/0	77/ 6/ 8	23.38	470 00	36/ 8/0	11.80
VIII	38/13/ 1	41/ 1/ 3	40/ 6/ 0	2.33	2 56	68/12/0	75/ 5/ 0	23.69	470 00	36/ 8/0	11.60
IX	37/13/ 9	—	39/18/ 9	2.07	2.28	70/ 7/6	70/ 0/ 0	24.75	470 00	36/ 8/0	11.50
X	38/15/ 6	—	40/ 8/ 0	2 07	2.30	73/18/0	71/ 9/ 0	24.50	465 00	36/ 8/0	11.60
XI	42/ 8/ 9	—	43/18/ 9	2.27	2.51	86/11/3	—	22.44	432 50	33/ 8/0	11.00
XII	42/13/ 9	—	45/15/ 0	2.27	2 54	95/ 0/0	91/ 5/ 0	21.69	427.50	33/ 8/0	11.00
1957 I	43/ 5/ 0	—	43/17/11	2.31	2.47	93/ 0/0	90/12/ 0	25.75	430 00	33/ 8/0	11.10
II	42/ 0/ 0	—	42/ 8/ 9	2.25	2.36	87/13/4	85/ 0/ 0	23.75	427.00	33/ 8/0	11.10
III	40/11/11	38/ 0/ 0	40/ 6/ 3	2.26	—	74/15/0	74/13/ 4	24.75	422 00	33/ 8/0	11.20
IV	40/ 0/ 0	—	39/ 6/ 6	2.24	2.33	75/ 0/0	74/ 2/ 6	25 50	417.00	33/ 8/0	11.20
V	38/12/ 6	—	38/18/ 6	2.23	2.32	73/ 0/0	72/ 0/ 0	26.75	428 00	33/ 8/0	11.20
VI	37/16/10	—	40/ 3/ 0	2.18	—	67/10/3	—	26.50	440 00	33/ 8/0	10.90
VII	38/18/ 0	—	40/ 7/ 0	2.24	—	69/16/0	71/10/ 0	25.44	435 00	33/ 8/0	10.90
VIII	38/ 6/ 3	—	40/19/ 4	2.27	—	71/ 0/3	70/ 7/ 6	23.50	...	33/ 8/0	10.70
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1948	...	...	...	[1]8.3	[1]9.0	...	...	[1]20.2	40 9	[1]7.5	[1]23.1
1949	...	...	...	7.9	8.4	...	...	19.7	39 2	5.8	22.9
1950	9.6	[1]11.1	...	9.1	9.6	...	...	18.4	43.6	5.8	24.0
1951	[1]11.9	14.5	...	10.0	10.9	...	21.5	16.7	61.7	9.9	22.9
1952	11.2	13.6	...	10.0	10.6	...	16.5	14.0	28 4	9.9	24.0
1953	11.9	[1]12.4	...	10.0	10.0	[1]22 9	16.3	17.8	24 1	9.9	25.5
1954	12.2	[1]13.2	[1]12.9	9.0	10 2	21.8	15.6	10.9	24 3	10.1	27.1
1955	11.1	[1]11.5	11.3	[1]8.1	8.8	19.0	14.8	10.3	30 5	10.1	[1]25.8
1956	11.6	[1]11.4	12.0	...	...	21.4	[1]21.9	13.7	40.2	9.2	[1]24.5
1956 VII	11.8	12.2	11.8	9.1	10.1	20.1	21.7	13.2	41.2	10.1	26 0
VIII	10.7	11.3	11.1	8.6	9.4	18.9	21.1	13.3	41.2	10.1	25.6
IX	10.4	—	11.0	7.6	8.4	19.4	19.6	13.9	41.2	10.1	25.4
X	10.7	—	11.1	7.6	8 5	20.4	20.0	13.8	40.8	10.1	25.6
XI	10.7	—	12.1	8.3	9.2	23.9	—	12.6	37 9	9.2	24.2
XII	11.8	—	12.6	8.3	9.3	26 2	25.6	12.2	37.5	9.2	24.2
1957 I	11.9	—	12.1	8.5	9.1	25.6	25.4	14.5	37.7	9.2	24.5
II	11.6	—	11.7	8.3	8.7	24.2	23.8	13.4	37.5	9.2	24.5
III	11.2	10.5	11.1	8.3	—	20.6	20.9	13.9	37.0	9.2	24.7
IV	11.0	—	10.8	8.2	8.6	20.7	20.8	14.3	36.6	9.2	24.7
V	10.6	—	10.7	8.2	8.5	20.1	20.2	15.1	37.5	9.2	24.7
VI	10.4	—	11.1	8.0	—	18.6	—	14.9	38.6	9.2	24.0
VII	10.7	—	11.1	8.2	—	19.2	20.0	14.3	38.2	9.2	24.0
VIII	10.6	—	11.3	8.3	—	19.6	19.7	13.2	...	9.2	23.6

[1]Crop year from this year forward. Soybeans : United States, October-September. Groundnuts : India, April-March ; Nigeria, November-October ; United States. September-August. — [2]U.S. dollars per long ton. — [3]Average of less than 12 months. — [4]£.s.d. per long ton. — [5]Provisional.

Soybeans

European ports : I - American No. 2, yellow, 3%, bulk ; 1950 through March 1951, f.o.b. United States port ; from September 1951, c.i.f. — **II** - 1950 through July 1955, Manchurian, 3%, bulk, c.i.f. ; from October 1955, Chinese, yellow. — **III** - Canadian, No. 2, yellow, bulk, c.i.f.. — **United States : I** - Average price received by farmers. — **II** - No. 2, yellow, bulk, carlot sales, Chicago.

Groundnuts

European ports : I - Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. — **II** - Sudanese, fair average quality, 3%, shelled, c.i.f. ; through April 1956, unshelled. — **India :** Shelled, wholesale price, Bombay. — **Indonesia :** Shelled, wholesale price, Jakarta. — **Nigeria :** Shelled, government fixed minimum price, at railhead, Kano area. — **United States :** Average price received by farmers.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole. Soja : Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre. Arachides: Inde, avril-mars; Nigeria, novembre-octobre; Etats-Unis, septembre-août. — [2]Dollars E.-U. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [3]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [4]£.s.d. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [5]Chiffre provisoire.

Soja

Ports européens : I - Des Etats-Unis, N° 2, jaune, 3 pour cent, en vrac ; de 1950 à fin mai 1951, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; depuis septembre 1951, c.a.f. — **II** - De 1950 à fin juillet 1955, de Mandchourie, 3%, en vrac, c.a.f. ; depuis octobre 1955, soja chinois, jaune. — **III** - Du Canada, N° 2, jaune, en vrac, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis : I** - Prix moyen à la production. — **II** - N° 2, jaune, en vrac, par charges de wagon, Chicago.

Arachides

Ports européens : De la Nigeria, décortiquées, c.a.f. — **II** - Du Soudan, bonne qualité moyenne, 3%, décortiquées, c.a.f. ; jusqu'à fin avril 1956, non décortiquées. — **Inde :** Décortiquées, prix de gros, Bombay. — **Indonésie :** Décortiquées, prix de gros à Djakarta. — **Nigeria :** Décortiquées, prix minimum fixé par le gouvernement, gare, région de Kano. — **Etats-Unis :** Prix moyen à la production.

Table 26. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries (continued)

Tableau 26. - Oléagineux : Prix dans certains pays (suite)

Year and month — Année et mois	Cottonseed				Linseed						Rapeseed		
	Egypt	European ports		United States	Argentina	Canada	India	United Kingdom	United States		European ports	India	Sweden
		I	II						I	II			
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Piastres/ 121.3 kg.	£.s.d./ long ton		Dollars/ short ton	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 56 lb.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 56 lb.		£.s.d./ metric ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Kronor/ 100 kg.
1948	[1]100.7	...	...	[1]67.20	[1]30.00	[1]4.03	[1]19.90	...	[1]5.75	[1]5.75	...	26.16	[1]90
1949	101.6	...	...	43.40	34.00	3.72	24.90	...	2.63	3.92	...	33.92	90
1950	80.0	...	...	86.60	41.00	4.42	30.70	[2]159.89	3.34	3.88	[3]53/11/10	35.36	75
1951	80.0	...	...	69.30	50.00	4.28	28.07	[2]210.77	3.71	4.10	[3]74/10/6	31.00	70
1952	80.0	...	...	69.60	65.00	3.29	20.87	[2]184.75	3.72	4.08	[3]58/12/7	19.14	90
1953	74.8	...	...	52.70	65.00	2.84	20.98	51/14/9	3.62	3.86	[3]53/ 1/3	23.50	85
1954	80.0	...	34/18/7	60.30	75.00	3.09	18.33	49/19/11	3.05	3.39	51/11/5	23.58	75
1955	80.0	29/18/8	38/ 4/7	44.60	140.00	3.60	19.72	56/ 8/3	[2]2.88	3.19	52/14/4	19.81	73
1956	80.0	32/ 2/7	39/ 1/2	53.50	165.00	[2]2.98	22.71	63/ 8/3	[2]2.92	3.26	57/ 1/4	30.49	75
1956 VII	80.0	30/12/6	38/17/6	49.00	140.00	3.48	21.50	59/ 5/8	2.96	3.34	56/ 0/0	32.00	75
VIII	80.0	31/ 4/0	38/ 0/0	51.00	140.00	3.46	22.06	62/ 0/0	2.97	3.23	56/ 0/0	35.00	75
IX	80.0	31/15/0	36/10/0	47.60	140.00	3.40	22.56	59/ 5/8	2.89	3.25	56/ 0/0	34.25	75
X	80.0	32/ 8/0	26/10/0	54.10	140.00	3.13	22.31	56/ 0/6	2.92	3.27	62/ 4/0	35.50	75
XI	80.0	—	—	59.20	140.00	3.10	24.12	58/ 8/2	3.05	3.41	58/10/0	38.00	75
XII	80.0	—	—	59.90	165.00	3.20	23.69	61/ 1/3	3.05	3.44	—	35.50	75
1957 I	80.0	—	—	60.40	165.00	3.16	26.38	60/ 0/6	3.04	3.40	59/ 7/6	39.25	75
II	80.0	39/13/6	—	58.60	165.00	3.00	20.06	57/ 5/7	2.95	3.36	58/15/0	31.50	75
III	80.0	—	39/10/0	60.60	165.00	2.83	21.06	54/15/0	2.89	3.23	56/ 5/0	29.00	75
IV	80.0	—	38/ 5/0	—	165.00	2.83	22.00	50/16/10	2.80	3.17	54/ 5/0	30.00	75
V.	80.0	—	36/ 4/0	—	165.00	2.71	22.06	48/15/6	2.79	3.16	53/ 8/0	37.00	75
VI	80.0	—	36/ 0/0	—	165.00	2.42	21.50	43/18/2	2.72	3.07	52/ 0/0	33.88	75
VII	80.0	—	34/ 6/0	—	165.00	2.60	20.94	47/ 2/0	2.69	3.07	50/16/0	36.44	75
VIII	80.0	—	33/ 2/6	55.70	165.00	2.80	20.31	49/10/0	2.84	3.07	50/ 2/6	...	75
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1948	3.4	...	...	7.4	[1]8.9	[1]15.9	[1]16.1	...	[1]22.6	[1]23.5	...	21.2	[1]25.0
1949	2.5	...	...	4.8	9.3	13.5	16.9	...	14.3	15.4	...	24.6	22.6
1950	1.9	...	...	9.5	8.2	17.4	17.3	16.0	13.1	15.3	14.8	19.9	14.5
1951	1.9	...	...	7.6	10.0	16.7	15.8	20.8	14.6	16.1	20.5	17.4	13.5
1952	1.9	...	...	7.7	13.0	13.3	11.7	18.5	14.6	16.1	16.2	10.8	17.4
1953	1.8	...	...	5.8	13.0	11.4	11.8	14.3	14.3	15.2	14.6	13.2	16.4
1954	1.9	...	9.6	6.6	13.7	12.4	10.3	13.8	12.0	13.3	14.4	13.3	14.5
1955	1.9	8.3	10.5	4.9	7.8	14.3	11.1	15.5	[1]11.3	12.6	14.8	11.1	14.1
1956	1.9	8.9	10.0	5.9	9.2	12.2	12.8	17.5	[1]11.5	12.8	16.0	17.2	[1]14.5
1956 VII	1.9	8.4	10.7	5.4	7.8	14.0	12.1	16.3	11.7	13.1	15.7	18.0	14.5
VIII	1.9	8.6	10.5	5.6	7.8	13.9	12.4	17.1	11.7	12.9	15.7	19.7	14.5
IX	1.9	8.7	10.1	5.2	7.8	13.7	12.7	16.3	11.4	12.8	15.7	19.3	14.5
X	1.9	8.9	10.1	6.0	7.8	12.7	12.6	15.4	11.5	12.9	17.4	20.0	14.5
XI	1.9	—	—	6.5	7.8	12.7	13.6	16.1	12.0	13.4	16.4	21.8	14.5
XII	1.9	—	—	6.6	9.2	13.1	13.3	16.8	12.0	13.5	—	20.0	14.5
1957 I	1.9	—	—	6.7	9.2	13.0	14.8	16.5	12.0	13.4	16.6	22.1	14.5
II	1.9	9.3	—	6.5	9.2	12.3	11.3	15.8	11.6	13.1	16.4	17.7	14.5
III	1.9	—	10.9	6.7	9.2	11.7	11.8	15.1	11.4	12.7	15.8	16.3	14.5
IV	1.9	—	10.5	—	9.2	11.6	12.4	14.0	11.0	12.5	15.2	16.9	14.5
V.	1.9	—	10.0	—	9.2	11.2	12.4	13.4	11.0	12.4	15.0	20.8	14.5
VI	1.9	—	9.9	—	9.2	10.0	12.1	12.1	10.7	12.1	14.6	19.1	14.5
VII	1.9	—	9.5	—	9.2	10.8	11.8	13.0	10.6	12.1	14.2	20.5	14.5
VIII	1.9	—	9.1	6.1	9.2	11.6	11.4	13.6	11.2	12.1	14.0	...	14.5

[1]Crop year from this year forward. Cottonseed : Egypt, September-August ; United States, July-June. — Linseed : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, August-July ; India, April-March ; United States, I - July-June ; II - August-July. Rapeseed :Sweden, September-August. — [2]U.S. dollars per metric ton. — [3]£.s.d. per long ton. — [4]Canadian dollars per metric ton. — [5]Provisional.

Cottonseed
Egypt : Commercial varieties, overnment fixed price to producers. — **European ports :** I - Syrian, unlinted, 18%, c.i.f. ; from June 1956, 19%, ex ship. — II - Sudanese, black, bulk, c.i.f. — **United States :** Average price received by farmers.

Linseed
Argentina : Grade No. 2, 4%, government fixed price to producers, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. — **Canada :** No. 1 C.W. for domestic use and export, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, average of quotations, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. — **India :** Wholesale price, Calcutta. — **United Kingdom :** Canadian No. 1, 2½%, bulk, c.i.f., London. — **United States :** I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 1, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

Rapeseed
European ports : Ethiopian, c.i.f. ; 1950 through 1952, 5% ; from 1953, 3%. — **India :** Bold Kanpur, loose, wholesale price, Bombay. — **Sweden :** Winter rapeseed, 18% water content and 4% impurities, basic price to producers.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole. Graines de coton : Egypte, septembre-août ; Etats-Unis, juillet-juin. — Graines de lin : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, août-juillet ; Inde, avril-mars ; Etats-Unis, I - juillet-juin ; II - août-juillet. Colza : Suède, septembre-août. — [2]Dollars des E.-U. par tonne métrique. — [3]£.s.d. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [4]Dollars canadiens par tonne métrique. — [5]Chiffre provisoire.

Graines de coton
Egypte : Variétés commerciales, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Ports européens :** I - Syriennes, sans bourre, 18% c.a.f. ; depuis juin 1956, 19%, à quai. II - Du Soudan, noires, en vrac, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis :** Prix moyen à la production.

Graines de lin
Argentine : Qualité N° 2, 4%, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement, pour graines en sac, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires. — **Canada :** N° 1 C.O., pour consommation nationale et exportation, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur, moyenne des cours de la bourse des grains de Winnipeg. — **Inde :** Prix de gros, Calcutta. — **Royaume-Uni :** Du Canada, N° 1, en vrac, 2½ pour cent, c.a.f. Londres. — **Etats-Unis :** I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 1, prix de gros, Minneapolis.

Graines de colza
Ports européens : D'Ethiopie, c.a.f. ; de 1950 à fin 1952, 5% ; depuis 1953, 3%. — **Inde :** Cawnpore, grosses graines, en vrac, prix de gros à Bombay. — **Suède :** Graines de colza d'hiver, contenant 18% d'eau et 4% d'impuretés, prix de base à la production.

Table 26. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 26. - Oléagineaux : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Copra							Palm kernels		Castor beans			
	European ports		India	Indonesia	Malaya	Philippines	United States	Belgium	European ports	Brazil		India	United Kingdom
	I	II								I	II		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	£.s.d./ long ton	U.S.dollars/ long ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 133.3 lb.	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	B.francs/ metric ton	£.s.d./ long ton	Cruzeiros/ kg.	U.S.dollars/ long ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton
1948	...	...	39.45	73.41	38.43	51.49	14.0	...	...	2.09	147.16	[1]23.73	...
1949	...	...	49.25	58.75	30 85	31.15	8.8	...	...	1.45	108.30	21.16	...
1950	91 / 6/0	229.98	60.47	139.99	39.29	35.98	10.1	9 158	...	2.56	141.43	21.75	59/ 5/4
1951	105/15/0	246.75	66.40	151.25	43.91	36.16	10.4	10 896	...	4.52	[2]260 02	34.12	110/14/6
1952	69/ 2/0	166.13	47.65	150.37	29.09	24.63	7.5	7 358	...	3.11	196.38	24.00	78/16/6
1953	85/ 3/9	224.18	46.32	215.20	37.59	36.62	10.6	15 474	64/ 0/5	2.64	145.60	22 94	62/1/11
1954	75/ 5/9	199.02	43.07	198.75	32.55	30.76	8.9	7 293	53/ 2/11	2.43	102.95	15.75	48/2/11
1955	67/11/2	182.86	35.78	229.27	28.14	27.12	8.0	6 995	51/14/11	3.40	114.09	18.21	49/ 8/3
1956	66/ 7/1	179.86	35.34	211.67	27.45	26.02	7.7	7 149	52/16/7	6.39	153.00	...	69/ 7/8
1956 VII	63/ 2/6	169.50	36.50	205.00	25.83	24.81	7.5	6 975	51/ 0/0	7.77	160.00	18.56	65/ 2/6
VIII ...	63/18/0	174 00	36.50	205.00	26.09	25 00	7.4	7 020	52/ 4/0	7.80	155.00	20.25	68/18/6
IX	64/11/3	177.75	36.50	205.00	25.81	25.52	7.6	7 012	51/15/4	7.56	155.00	19.56	70/ 0/0
X	64/ 5/0	177.10	36.00	205.00	26.30	25.28	7.6	6 950	51/ 4/0	7.40	157.50	20.94	70/ 7/0
XI	67/15/0	185.62	36.00	205.00	27.06	25.80	7.8	7 288	54/15/0	7.40	171.00	23.81	78/ 8/9
XII	69/12/6	186.00	30.00	225.00	28.35	26.50	8.0	7 412	55/ 2/6	7.40	177.50	25.06	80/ 3/9
1957 I	68/11/0	182.70	30.00	225.00	28.56	...	7.8	7 130	52/18/0	8.31	181.25	27.50	77/ 9/0
II	66/12/6	178.50	30.00	225.00	28.59	...	7.6	6 962	51/ 0/8	8.40	185.00	21.19	78/18/9
III	66/13/9	175.00	30.00	325.00	29.47	...	7.5	6 875	50/12/6	8.40	182.00	23.02	77/ 8/9
IV.....	64/17/6	175.00	30.00	325.00	26 72	...	7.7	6 944	50/13/9	8.40	180 00	25.69	76/11/3
V.....	63/ 8/0	171.80	36.00	315.00	26.81	...	7.9	6 940	50/14/0	8.40	180.00	23.88	78/ 9/0
VI.....	63/ 5/0	168.37	30.00	320.00	27.09	...	7.5	6 850	50/ 1/3	8.40	180 00	31.50	78/15/0
VII....	63/17/0	168.20	30.00	320.00	26.45	...	...	6 830	50/ 5/0	...	180.00	24.00	78/ 5/0
VIII ...	63/13/9	170.12	30.00	320.00	...	...	8.1	6 862	50/10/0	...	...	22.31	76/ 6/3
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1948	...	...	31.9	27.7	29.9	25.7	30.9	...	...	11.3	14.5	[1]18.5	...
1949	...	...	35.8	16.5	21.9	15.6	19.4	...	...	7.8	10.7	11.9	...
1950	25.2	22.6	34.0	36.8	21.3	17.5	22.3	18.3	...	13.8	13.9	12.2	16.3
1951	29.1	24.3	37.4	39.8	23.8	18.1	22.9	21.8	...	24.4	[2]25.6	19.2	30.5
1952	19.0	16.4	26.8	14.0	15.7	12.3	16.6	14.7	...	16.8	19.3	13.5	21.7
1953	23.5	22.1	26.1	18.9	20.3	18.3	23.4	30.9	17.6	—	14.3	12.9	17.1
1954	20.7	19.6	24.2	17.4	17.6	15.4	19.6	14.6	14.6	—	10.1	8.9	13.3
1955	18.6	18.0	20.1	20.2	15.2	13.6	17.5	14.0	14.3	—	11.2	10.2	13.6
1956	18.3	17.7	19.9	18.6	14.8	13.0	17.0	14.3	14.6	—	15.1	...	19.1
1956 VII	17.4	16.7	20.5	18.0	14.0	12.4	16.5	14.0	14.1	—	15.7	10.4	17.9
VIII ...	17.6	17.1	20.5	18.0	14.1	12.5	16.3	14.0	14.4	—	15.3	11.4	19.0
IX	17.8	17.5	20.5	18.0	13.9	12.8	16.7	14.0	14.3	—	15.3	11.0	19.3
X	17.7	17.4	20.3	18.0	14.2	12.6	16.7	13.9	14.1	—	15.5	11.8	19.4
XI	18.7	18.3	20.3	18.0	14.6	12.9	17.3	14.6	15.1	—	16.8	13.4	21.6
XII	19.2	18.3	16.9	19.7	15.3	13.2	17.5	14.8	15.2	—	17.5	14.1	22.1
1957 I	18.9	18.0	16.9	19.7	15.4	...	17.2	14.3	14.6	—	17.8	15.5	21.3
II	18.4	17.6	16.9	19.7	15.4	...	16.7	13.9	14.1	—	18.2	11.9	21.8
III	18.4	17.2	16.9	28.5	15.9	...	16.5	13.8	14.0	—	17.9	13.0	21.3
IV.....	17.9	17.2	16.9	28.5	14.4	...	17.0	13.9	14.0	—	17.7	14.5	21.1
V.....	17.5	16.9	20.3	27.6	14.5	...	17.3	13.9	14.0	—	17.7	13.4	21.6
VI.....	17.4	16.6	16.9	28.1	14.6	...	16.6	13.7	13.8	—	17.7	17.7	21.7
VII	17.6	16.6	16.9	28.1	14.3	...	...	13.7	13.8	...	17.7	13.5	21.6
VIII ...	17.6	16.7	16.9	28.1	...	...	17.8	13.7	13.9	...	...	12.6	21.0

[1]From this year forward, marketing season November-October. — [2]Average of less than 12 months.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale novembre-octobre. — [2]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois.

Copra

European ports : I - Straits, fair merchantable, c.i.f. — II - Philippine, bulk, c. and f.; from January 1957, c.i.f. — **India** : Wholesale price, Kozhikode. — **Indonesia** : Sundried A, wholesale price, Jakarta. — **Malaya** : Sundried No. 1, wholesale price, Singapore. — **Philippines** : Sundried, f.o.b. Manila. — **United States** : Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Palm kernels

Belgium : Belgian Congo, c.i.f. — **European ports** : British West African, c.i.f.

Castor beans

Brazil : I - Wholesale price, Bahia. — II - Export price to United States, f.o.b. Brazilian port. — **India** : Small, wholesale price, Bombay. — **United Kingdom** : British East African, ex ship.

Coprah

Ports européens : I - Des Straits, bonne qualité moyenne, c.a.f. — II - Des Philippines, en vrac, c. et f. ; à partir de janvier 1957, c.a.f. — **Inde** : Prix de gros, Kozhikode. — **Indonésie** : Séché au soleil, qualité A, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Malaisie** : N° 1, séché au soleil, prix de gros, Singapour. — **Philippines** : Séché au soleil, f.o.b. Manille. — **Etats-Unis** : Des Philippines, en vrac, c.a.f. côte du Pacifique.

Palmistes

Belgique : Du Congo belge, c.a.f. — **Ports européens** : De l'Afrique occidentale britannique, c.a.f.

Graines de ricin

Brésil : I - Prix de gros, Bahia. — II - Prix d'exportation aux Etats-Unis, f.o.b. port brésilien. — **Inde** : Petites graines, prix de gros, Bombay. — **Royaume-Uni** : D'Afrique orientale britannique, à quai.

Table 27. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 27. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Olive oil				Soybean oil		Groundnut oil					Cottonseed oil	
	European ports	Italy	Spain	United States	European ports	United States	European ports I	European ports II	France	India	United States	European ports	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	£.s.d./ metric ton	Lire/ 100 kg.	£.s.d./ metric ton	Dollars 100 lb.	U.S. dollars/ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton		Francs/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	U.S. dollars/ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1948	...	47 292	...	52 8	...	22.2	...	...	10 150	52 78	25 8	...	25.3
1949	...	50 500	...	49.4	...	11.0	...	...	21 734	62 68	13 8	...	11.6
1950	209/ 2/11	40 100	220/18/2	34 8	331	14 0	151/14/0	...	22 061	67.39	17.3	...	15 8
1951	307/ 0/5	45 392	361/ 7/6	38 3	417	16 8	195/12/0	[1]172/15/0	28 526	71.50	20 2	[1]395	18.4
1952	248/ 4/7	40 552	220/12/1	29.6	278	11.0	134/18/0	132/ 0/0	25 019	51 00	17.0	343	12 8
1953	278/11/7	42 600	232/ 6/10	34 5	312	12.4	141/18/3	140/ 0/0	25 500	66.19	21.1	363	14.1
1954	215/ 6/2	42 475	214/10/0	30.1	338	13 3	135/ 8/6	134/10/0	24 558	45 91	18 2	290	13 5
1955	244/ 3/3	52 705	217/ 5/0	31.5	299	11.6	104/ 3/3	104/10/0	24 242	35 83	17.6	290	12.7
1956	[1]376/10/6	82 958	[1, 2]340/0/0	46 0	344	13.2	137/12/7	134/ 0/0	21 425	52 69	15.5	372	13.7
1956 VII	385/ 0/0	86 000	[2]340/ 0/0	46.4	332	12 5	134/10/0	130/ 0/0	21 000	52 50	13.8	377	13.0
VIII	370/ 0/0	83 500	[2]340/ 0/0	46 0	313	11.4	133/ 0/0	127/10/0	21 000	53 62	13 6	361	12.3
IX	352/ 0/0	82 000	[2]340/ 0/0	45.3	300	11.3	127/12/6	123/ 0/0	21 000	54 00	13.1	326	12.0
X	350/ 0/0	74 000	[2]340/ 0/0	44 7	323	12 5	126/ 8/0	124/ 2/0	21 200	54.25	15 6	351	13.3
XI	350/ 0/0	74 000	[2]340/ 0/0	43.7	350	13.6	155/10/0	148/15/0	21 800	55 75	16 3	397	14.0
XII	350/ 0/0	66 000	[2]340/ 0/0	46.4	376	14.1	170/ 0/0	167/ 6/8	21 800	53.81	19.3	400	13.9
1957 I	312/10/0	64 500	—	46.7	375	14.4	—	164/ 4/0	21 800	55 88	16 8	401	14.5
II	304/ 7/6	64 000	—	46 7	354	14 0	144/ 0/0	148/13/4	21 500	52.13	15 4	385	14.1
III	292/10/0	62 000	317/ 0/0	48 1	342	13.1	139/ 7/6	142/ 0/0	21 500	55 50	14.5	366	13.4
IV	287/10/0	61 000	285/15/0	46 7	323	12.4	132/ 0/0	130/ 0/0	21 500	56.50	13.8	348	13.2
V	281/ 0/0	57 000	285/15/0	43.9	298	11.7	128/ 0/0	126/13/0	21 500	56 63	15 5	343	12.9
VI	277/10/0	54 500	285/15/0	41.6	295	11.7	[1]123/17/5	122/13/0	21 500	59 88	15 7	343	13.3
VI	272/16/0	53 000	270/15/0	40 0	303	11.9	[1]122/ 0/0	120/ 0/0	21 500	60 25	14 2	345	13.8
VIII	270/ 0/0	56 000	260/15/0	40 0	305	11.4	—	126/ 6/8	...	53 63	13 8	345	13.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1948	...	82.2	...	136 6	...	48.9	...	...	38 0	42.7	56 9	...	55.8
1949	...	86.0	...	108.9	...	24 2	...	...	64.3	45 2	30 4	...	25.6
1950	58.6	64 2	61.9	76.7	32 6	31.1	41.8	...	63 0	37.9	38.1	...	34.8
1951	86 0	72.6	101.2	84 4	41.0	37.0	53 9	[1]47.6	81.5	40 2	44.5	[1]38.7	40.6
1952	69.5	64.9	61.8	65 2	27.4	24 3	37.2	36 4	71 5	28 7	37.5	33 8	28.2
1953	78.0	68 2	65.1	76.1	30.7	27.3	39.0	38 6	72 9	37.2	46 5	35.7	31.1
1954	60.3	68 0	60.1	66 4	33 3	29.3	37.3	37.1	70.2	25.8	40 1	28 5	29.8
1955	68 4	84.3	60.8	69.4	29.4	25 6	28.7	28 8	69.3	20 2	38.8	28.5	28.0
1956	[1]107.4	132.7	[1, 2]35.2	101.4	33.9	29.1	37.9	36.9	61.2	29.6	35.1	36.6	30.2
1956 VI	107.8	137.6	[2]95.2	102 3	32.7	27.6	37.1	35 8	60 0	29.5	30 4	37.1	28.7
VIII	103.6	133.6	[2]95.2	101.4	30.8	25.1	36 7	35.1	60 0	30.2	30 0	35.5	27.1
IX	98.7	131.2	[2]95.2	99.9	29.5	24.9	35.2	33.9	60 0	30 4	28 5	32.1	26.5
X	98 0	118.4	[2]95.2	98 5	31.8	27.6	34.8	34 2	60.6	30.5	34.4	34.5	29.3
XI	98 0	118.4	[2]95.2	96 3	34.4	30 0	42.9	41.0	62.3	31.4	35 5	39.1	30.9
XII	98 0	105.6	[2]95.2	102.3	37.0	31.1	46.8	46.1	62.3	30 3	42.5	39.4	30.6
1957 I	87.5	103.2	—	103 0	36.9	31.7	—	45.3	62.3	31.4	37.0	39.5	32.0
II	85.2	102.4	—	103 0	34 8	30.9	39.7	41.0	61.4	29.3	34 0	37.9	31.1
III	81.9	99.2	88 8	106 0	33 7	28 9	38.4	39.1	61.4	31.2	32 0	36 0	29.5
IV	80.5	97.6	80 0	103.0	31.8	27.3	36.4	35.8	61.4	31.8	30 4	34.3	29.1
V	78 7	91.2	80.0	96 8	29.3	25 8	35.3	34.9	61.4	31.9	34 2	33 8	28.4
VI	77.7	87.2	80 0	91.7	29.1	25 8	[2]34.1	33 8	61.4	33 7	34 6	33.8	29.3
VII	76 4	84.8	75 8	88.2	29.8	26 2	[2]33.6	33.1	61.4	33 9	31.3	34 0	30.4
VIII	75.6	89.6	73 0	88 2	30.0	25.1	—	34 8	...	30 2	30.4	34.0	28.7

[1]Average of less than 12 months. — [2]Dollar payment only. — [3]1%.

[1]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [2]Paiement en dollars seulement. — [3]1%.

Olive oil

European ports : Algerian and Tunisian, edible, 1%, drums ; 1950 through January 1956, f.o.b. North African port; March-December 1956 c. and f.; from January 1957, c.i.f. — **Italy:** First quality, 1.2%, price to producers, Bari. — **Spain :** Edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b. — **United States :** Edible, imported, drums, New York.

Soybean oil

European ports : American, crude, bulk ; 1950 through January 1954, f.o.b. U.S. ports ; from February 1954, c.i.f. Rotterdam. — **United States :** Domestic, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwestern mills.

Groundnut oil

European ports : I - 1950 through May 1953, and July 1954 through May 1956, Indian, 3-5%, bulk, c. and f. ; June 1953 through June 1954, June through September 1956, and from December 1956, South African, 2%, bulk, c. and f.; October and November 1956, Indian, 3%, bulk c.i.f. — II - British West African, bulk, c.i.f. ; 1955, 3-8% ; January through October 1956, 3-4%; from November 1956, 3-6%, Rotterdam. — **France:** Refined, for all food uses, 1,000 kg. lots, delivered in drums, wholesale price ; 1948, Marseilles ; from 1949, ex mill. — **India :** Raw, filtered, ex mill, Bombay. — **United States:** Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.

Cottonseed oil

European ports : July 1951 through August 1954, American, semi-refined, 1/4 percent, bulk, f.o.b. U.S. ports; from September 1954, American, bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f., Rotterdam. — **United States :** Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.

Huile d'olive

Ports européens : D'Algérie et de Tunisie, comestible, 1%, en fûts ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1956, f.o.b. port nord-africain ; de mars à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. ; depuis janvier 1957, c.a.f. — **Italie :** Première qualité, 1,2%, prix à la production, à Bari. — **Espagne :** Comestible, 1%, fûts, f.o.b. — **Etats-Unis :** Comestible, importée, fûts, New York.

Huile de soja

Ports européens: Américaine, brute, en vrac ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1954, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; depuis février 1954, c.a.f. Rotterdam. — **Etats-Unis:** Indigène, brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du Middle-West.

Huile d'arachide

Ports européens : — I - De 1950 à fin mai 1953, et de juillet 1954 à fin mai 1956, indienne, 3-5%, en vrac, c. et f. ; de juin 1953 à fin juin 1954, de juin à fin septembre 1956, et depuis décembre 1956, sud-africaine, 2%, en vrac, c. et f. ; octobre et novembre 1956, indienne, 3%, en vrac, c.a.f. — II - De l'Afrique occidentale britannique, en vrac, c.a.f. ; 1955, 3-8% ; de janvier à fin octobre 1956, 3-4% ; depuis novembre 1956, 3-6%, Rotterdam. — **France :** Raffinée, pour tous usages alimentaires, en lots de 1 000 kg, livrée en fûts, prix de gros ; 1948, à Marseille ; depuis 1949, à l'huilerie. — **Inde :** Brute, filtrée, à l'huilerie, Bombay. — **Etats-Unis :** Brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du sud-est.

Huile de coton

Ports européens : De juillet 1951 à fin août 1954, américaine, semi-raffinée, 1/4 pour cent, en vrac, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis; depuis septembre 1954, américaine, « bleachable prime summer yellow » fûts, c.a.f. Rotterdam. — **Etats Unis :** Brute, en wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du sud-est.

Table 27. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries (continued)

Tableau 27. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays (suite)

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed oil			Coconut oil					Palm oil					
	India	United Kingdom	United States	Ceylon	European ports	India	Philippines	United States	Belgium	European ports I	European ports II	Malaya	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies locales												
	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Rupees/ long ton	£.s.d./ long ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesos/kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	B. francs/ metric ton	Neth. guilders/ metric ton	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 133.3 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1948	44.17	...	29.7	1 022.38	...	58 85	0.98	26.3	...	...	...	47 09	[1]24 8
1949	54 48	...	24 7	1 021.75	...	72 05	0.62	17.4	...	...	...	43 76	19.1
1950	64 03	[1]117/ 4/7	18.4	1 412 01	132/17/7	93.36	0 68	18.4	...	...	...	49.70	17.6
1951	67.81	153/15/3	20.9	1 623 58	155/ 4/4	89.92	0.70	18 5	20 203	...	...	74 22	26.1
1952	49.62	138/13/0	18 5	973.59	95/ 7/7	76.10	0 46	13.6	20 745	...	...	54.10	16 8
1953	46.12	85/19/4	17.7	1 274.93	118/14/8	70 83	0 69	19 0	9 935	[1]733 33	[1]62/ 1/0	34 42	15 2
1954	38.94	65/ 7/3	17.3	1 119.05	[1]109/10/6	62 01	0.57	16.2	10 753	819.75	[1]68/17/3	36 66	15 5
1955	42 25	89/10/8	15.7	945.10	92/ 3/9	55 09	0 48	14 5	11 289	868 33	[1]82/ 1/0	38.56	16 0
1956	53.61	119/ 5/8	17.3	980.32	92/ 0/3	56.77	0.45	14.2	12 415	949.60	[1]92/18/7	42.69	18.0
1956 VII	47.38	110/ 5/0	16.7	935.63	88/15/0	54 00	0.44	13.8	12 875	1 002 50	98/ 0/0	42 73	18.7
VIII	51.38	111/12/0	16.3	953 75	88/19/0	57.25	0.44	13.9	12 500	962 00	—	44.26	18.5
IX	48.56	110/ 0/0	16.0	972.00	89/ 5/0	57.25	0 43	13 9	12 275	935 00	—	46.17	18 1
X	48.12	109/ 0/0	16.4	970 00	89/ 9/0	57.25	0 43	13.8	11 990	910 00	93/15/0	46 85	17.9
XI	52.12	109/ 0/0	16.9	1 012.50	95/ 6/3	62.12	0.44	14 3	12 375	937 50	...	45 80	18.4
XII	54.38	129/ 0/0	16.9	1 074.00	96/17/6	64.62	0.47	14.6	12 800	967.50	101/ 0/0	46.05	18.7
1957 I	54 50	125/12/0	16.7	1 088.75	94/17/0	63.12	...	14.4	12 740	960 00	100/ 0/0	46.17	18.7
II	42.62	105/ 0/0	16.6	1 083 63	93/17/6	64 63	...	14.0	12 612	948.75	97/ 2/6	46 86	18 5
III	45 56	101/11/3	16.4	1 074 00	93/ 0/0	64 63	...	14 0	12 588	950 00	97/ 0/0	46.81	18.3
IV	47.75	102/ 3/9	16 1	1 036.88	92/10/0	66.75	...	14 3	12 588	950 00	96/12/6	45.83	18 3
V.	43.62	99/14/0	16.3	1 005.63	90/15/0	67.63	...	14.6	12 580	948 00	93/ 4/0	44 26	18.3
VI.	44 50	87/16/8	16.3	968 50	90/ 1/3	66.13	...	14.3	12 475	940 00	90/15/0	44 24	18 3
VII	44.12	88/ 5/0	16.9	980.63	90/13/0	70 50	...	14 2	12 420	940.00	90/14/0	43.37	18 0
VIII	44.12	[2]92/0/0	16.9	...	91/17/6	69.13	...	15.4	12 350	940.00	91/ 7/6	...	18.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1948	35.8	...	65.5	30.4	...	47.7	49.0	58 0	...	...	...	36 7	[1]54.7
1949	40.3	...	54 5	26 6	...	53 5	31.0	38.4	...	...	...	31.2	42.1
1950	36.0	[1]30.9	40.6	29.1	36 6	52 5	34 0	40 6	...	...	...	26 9	38.8
1951	38.2	42.4	46.1	33.4	42.8	50.6	35.0	40.8	40.4	...	...	40 2	57.5
1952	27.9	38 2	40.8	20.1	26 3	42 8	23 0	30 0	21 8	...	...	29.3	37 0
1953	26 0	23.7	39.0	26.4	32.7	39.9	34.5	41.9	19.9	[1]19.3	[1]17.1	18 6	33.5
1954	21.9	18 0	38.1	23.1	[1]30.2	34 9	28.5	35 7	21.5	21.6	[1]19.0	19.8	34 2
1955	23 8	24.7	34.6	19.5	25 4	31.0	24 0	32 0	22.6	23 0	[1]22 6	20 8	35.3
1956	30.2	32.9	38.1	20.3	25.4	31.9	22.5	31.3	24.8	25.0	[1]25.6	23.1	39.7
1956 VII	26.7	30.4	36.8	19.3	24.5	30 4	22 0	30.4	25 8	26.4	27.0	23.1	41.2
VIII	28.9	30.8	35.9	19.7	24 5	32.2	22.0	30.6	25 0	25 3	—	23.9	40 8
IX	27.3	30.3	35.3	20.1	24.6	32.2	21.5	30.6	24.6	24.6	—	24.9	39.9
X	27.1	30.0	36.2	20 0	24.7	32 2	21.5	30 4	24 0	23.9	25.8	25 3	39.5
XI	29.3	30.0	37.3	20.9	26.3	35.0	22.0	31.5	24.8	24.7	—	24.7	40.6
XII	30.6	35.5	37.3	22.2	26.7	36.4	23.5	32.2	25.6	24.5	27.8	24.9	41.2
1957 I	30.7	34.6	36.8	22.5	26.1	35.5	...	31.7	25.5	25.3	27.6	24.9	41.2
II	24.0	28.9	36.6	22.3	25.9	36.4	...	30 9	25.2	25.0	26.8	25.3	40 8
III	25.6	28 0	36.2	22.2	25.6	36 4	...	30 9	25 2	25.0	26.7	25.3	40.3
IV	26.9	28.2	35.5	21.4	25.5	37.6	...	31.5	25.2	25.0	26 6	24 8	40 3
V.	24.5	27.5	35.9	20 8	25.0	38 1	...	32 2	25.2	24 9	25.7	23 9	40.3
VI.	25.0	24.2	35.9	20.0	24.8	37.2	...	31.5	25 0	24.7	25 0	23.9	40.3
VII	24.8	24.3	37.3	20.3	25 0	39.7	...	31.3	24.8	24.7	25 0	23.4	39.7
VIII	24.8	[1]25.4	37.3	...	25.3	38.9	...	34.0	24.7	24.7	25.2	...	39.7

[1]Average of less than 12 months. — [2]Argentina only.

Linseed oil

India : Raw, filtered, ex mill, Bombay. — **United Kingdom :** 1950 through January 1951, Argentine, bulk, f.o.b. Argentine port ; February 1951 through March 1952, Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. ; from September 1952, Argentine and Uruguyan, bulk, c.i.f. — **United States :** Raw, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

Coconut oil

Ceylon : White, naked, deliveries to wharf, Colombo. — **European ports :** Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam. — **India :** Wholesale price, Bombay. — **Philippines :** Wholesale price, Manila. — **United States :** Crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast ; includes 3 cents per pound processing tax.

Palm oil

Belgium : Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **European ports: I** - Sumatra, 5%, bulk, c.i.f. — **II** - Nigerian, bulk, c.i.f. ; July 1953 through February 1954, 10-20% ; March through June 1954, 12-14% ; July through September 1954, 12-15% ; from 1955, 5%. — **Malaya :** Wholesale price, f.o.b. Singapore. — **United States :** F.o.b. New York ; 1948, Niger, drums ; from 1949, Congo, drums ; includes 3 cents per pound processing tax.

[1]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [2]Argentine seulement.

Huile de lin

Inde : Brute, filtrée, à l'huilerie, Bombay. — **Royaume-Uni :** De 1950 à fin janvier 1951, d'Argentine, en vrac, f.o.b. ports d'Argentine ; de février 1951 à fin mars 1952, d'Argentine, en vrac, c.a.f. ; depuis septembre 1952, huile d'Argentine et d'Uruguay, en vrac, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis :** Brute, fûts, par charge de wagon, f.o.b. New York.

Huile de coco

Ceylan : Blanche, sans emballage, livrée à quai, Colombo. — **Ports européens :** Des Straits, 3½%, en vrac, c.a.f. Rotterdam. — **Inde :** Prix de gros, Bombay. — **Philippines :** Prix de gros, Manille. — **Etats-Unis :** Brute, en wagons-citernes, côte du Pacifique ; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre.

Huile de palme

Belgique : Du Congo belge, 6-7%, en vrac, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Ports européens : I** - De Sumatra, 5%, en vrac, c.a.f. — **II** - De la Nigeria, en vrac, c.a.f. ; de juillet 1953 à fin février 1954, 10-20% ; de mars à fin juin 1954, 12-14% ; de juillet à fin septembre 1954, 12-15% ; depuis 1955, 5%. — **Malaisie :** Prix de gros, f.o.b. Singapour. — **Etats-Unis :** F.o.b. New York ; 1948, du Niger, en fûts ; depuis 1949, du Congo, en fûts ; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre

Table 27. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 27. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Palm kernel oil	Castor oil		Tung oil	Lard			Tallow			Whale oil	Fish oil
	Belgium	European ports	United States	European ports	Germany	United States		United Kingdom	United States		European ports	United States
						I	II		I	II		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	B. francs/ metric ton	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Marks/ 50 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/ lb.	Sh/d./ 112 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/ lb.	£.s.d./ metric ton	Cents/ lb.
1948	...	...	23.3	...	—	20.3	...	104/10½	16.0	...	...	...
1949	...	...	18.1	...	70.72	11.3	...	102/6	6.4	...	...	...
1950	[1]19 968	129/ 6/8	20.4	235/ 4/11	85.78	11.8	[1]13.98	79/1½	8.8	[1]7.98	[1]97/ 2/10	[1]11.54
1951	21 709	244/18/7	24.5	303/ 7/6	96.40	16.1	19.62	84/7½	12.1	12.76	135/14/5	9.54
1952	12 827	182/ 3/1	29.7	261/ 5/7	76.50	9.9	12.70	96/0	5.5	6.48	80/ 0/3	7.31
1953	15 741	153/ 1/11	23.4	162/ 0/3	81.29	11.9	14.68	60/3	4.4	5.58	73/ 2/6	7.46
1954	14 205	112/ 8/0	17.9	[1]129/18/10	97.21	15.7	18.83	78/4	6.6	7.89	82/17/5	7.77
1955	12 711	95/16/1	15.7	188/ 6/5	69.62	10.6	13.61	78/6	7.2	8.38	87/ 6/0	8.23
1956	12 998	135/ 8/9	17.6	[1]187/ 7/9	73.01	11.0	13.96	78/4	6.7	8.08	90/14/7	8.85
1956 VII	12 750	126/ 0/0	17.3	185/ 0/0	71.32	10.4	13.22	74/11	6.2	7.47	92/ 0/0	8.72
VIII	12 750	132/12/0	17.3	183/16/0	75.95	11.3	14.02	76/1	6.3	7.52	92/ 0/0	8.78
IX	12 638	131/ 5/0	17.3	178/ 0/0	76.54	11.7	14.66	79/5	6.7	7.91	92/ 0/0	8.88
X	12 650	135/16/0	17.6	177/ 4/0	80.58	12.2	15.25	78/11	6.8	8.25	91/ 0/0	8.88
XI	12 810	159/15/0	19.4	—	81.76	12.6	15.22	80/8	7.0	8.78	91/ 4/6	8.88
XII	13 838	182/ 0/0	21.0	206/ 0/0	78.85	13.6	16.19	81/8	7.0	8.41	94/15/0	8.88
1957 I	13 580	184/ 0/0	21.1	193/ 4/0	85.21	13.9	16.56	79/1	6.8	8.31	95/ 0/0	8.88
II	13 400	172/ 0/0	21.5	183/ 6/8	82.89	13.5	16.62	79/4	6.8	8.38	95/ 0/0	9.06
III	13 088	163/ 0/0	21.5	173/ 0/0	80.58	13.2	16.19	78/2	6.8	8.59	94/ 7/6	9.00
IV	12 575	166/ 5/0	21.5	163/17/6	80.58	12.8	15.83	77/4	6.8	8.25	95/ 0/0	8.90
V	12 700	172/ 8/0	21.8	159/ 4/0	71.32	11.3	14.84	76/3	7.0	8.44	89/12/0	8.75
VI	12 525	161/10/0	22.8	153/10/0	79.44	12.1	14.90	78/7	7.3	8.67	85/15/0	8.56
VII	12 500	159/ 5/0	22.8	149/16/0	...	12.9	15.69	80/1	7.6	8.83	85/16/0	8.58
VIII	12 500	160/ 0/0	22.8	144/ 5/0	...	12.2	15.32	82/1	7.9	8.94	85/ 7/6	8.62
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1948	...	...	51.4	...	59.1	44.8	...	41.6	35.3	...	...	...
1949	...	...	39.9	...	39.9	24.9	...	37.6	14.1	...	...	...
1950	[1]39.9	35.6	45.0	64.9	40.8	26.0	[1]30.8	21.8	19.4	[1]17.6	[1]27.2	[1]25.4
1951	43.4	67.5	76.1	83.6	45.9	35.5	43.3	23.3	26.7	28.1	38.0	21.0
1952	25.6	50.2	65.5	72.0	36.4	21.8	28.0	26.5	12.1	14.3	22.4	16.1
1953	31.5	42.2	51.6	44.6	38.7	26.2	32.4	16.6	9.7	12.3	20.5	16.4
1954	28.4	31.0	39.5	[1]35.5	46.3	34.6	41.5	21.6	14.6	17.4	23.2	17.1
1955	25.4	26.6	34.6	51.9	33.1	23.4	30.0	21.6	15.9	18.5	24.4	18.1
1956	26.0	37.3	38.8	[1]51.6	34.8	24.3	30.8	21.6	14.8	17.8	25.4	19.5
1956 VII	25.5	34.7	38.1	51.0	34.0	22.9	29.1	20.6	13.7	16.5	25.8	19.2
VIII	25.5	36.5	38.1	50.7	36.2	24.9	30.9	21.0	13.9	16.6	25.8	19.4
IX	25.3	36.2	38.1	49.1	36.4	25.8	32.3	21.9	14.8	17.4	25.8	19.6
X	25.3	37.4	38.8	48.8	38.4	26.9	33.6	21.8	15.0	18.2	25.5	19.6
XI	25.6	46.0	42.8	—	38.9	27.8	33.6	22.2	15.4	19.4	25.5	19.6
XII	27.7	50.2	46.3	56.8	37.5	30.0	35.7	22.5	15.4	18.5	26.6	19.6
1957 I	27.2	50.7	46.5	53.2	40.6	30.6	36.5	21.8	15.0	18.3	26.6	19.6
II	26.8	47.4	47.4	50.5	39.5	29.8	36.6	21.9	15.0	18.5	26.6	20.0
III	26.2	46.9	47.4	47.7	38.4	28.9	35.7	21.5	15.0	18.9	26.0	19.8
IV	25.2	45.8	47.4	45.2	38.4	28.2	34.9	21.3	15.0	18.2	26.6	19.6
V	25.4	47.5	48.1	43.9	34.0	24.9	32.7	21.0	15.4	18.6	25.1	19.3
VI	25.1	44.5	50.3	42.3	37.8	26.7	32.8	21.7	16.1	19.1	24.0	18.9
VII	25.0	43.9	50.3	41.3	...	28.4	34.6	22.1	16.8	19.5	24.0	18.9
VIII	25.0	44.0	50.3	39.8	...	26.9	33.8	22.6	17.4	19.7	23.9	19.0

[1]Average of less than 12 months.

Palm-kernel oil
Belgium : Belgian Congo, 6%. drums, c.i.f. Antwerp.

Castor oil
European ports : Bombay firsts, drums, c. and f. — **United States** : No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

Tung oil
European ports : 1950 through July 1954, spot, naked, United Kingdom ; from December 1954, Chinese, bulk, c. and f.

Lard
Germany, Western : American, boxes, importers' selling price ex bonded warehouse, Hamburg. — **United States** : I - Prime, steam, loose, tank carlots, Chicago. — II - Pure, refined, 37-lb. tins, f.a.s. ship, New York.

Tallow
United Kingdom : Australian, good color, mixed, titre 43½°; 1948 through 1952, c. and f. ; from 1953, c.i.f. — **United States** : I - Inedible prime or extra, tank carlots, wholesale price, Chicago. — II - Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. ship, New York.

Whale oil
European ports : Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

Fish oil
United States : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore.

[1]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois.

Huile de palmiste
Belgique : Du Congo belge, 6%, fûts perdus, c.a.f. Anvers.

Huile de ricin
Ports européens : Bombay firsts, en tonneaux, c. et f. — **Etats-Unis** : N° 3, pour usages techniques, fûts, par charges de wagon, f.o.b. New York.

Huile d'abrasin
Ports européens : De 1950 à fin juillet 1954, au comptant, sans emballage, Royaume-Uni ; depuis décembre 1954, chinoise, en vrac. c. et f.

Saindoux
Allemagne occidentale : Des Etats-Unis, caisses, prix de vente des importateurs, a l'entrepôt, à Hambourg. — **Etats-Unis** : I - De première qualité, fondu à la vapeur, en vrac, par charges de wagons-citernes, Chicago. — II - Pur, raffiné, boîtes de 37 livres, f.a.s. New York.

Suif
Royaume-Uni : Australien, bonne couleur, mélangé, titre 43½° ; de 1948 à 1952, c. et f. ; depuis 1953, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Non comestible, premier choix ou extra, par charges de wagon, prix de gros, Chicago. — II - « Fancy », en vrac, f.o.b. New York.

Huile de baleine
Ports européens : Brute, par grandes quantités, en vrac, c.a.f. Rotterdam.

Huile de poisson
Etats-Unis : De Menhaden, brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. navire, Baltimore.

Table 28. - Index numbers : International market prices of oilseeds and fats and oils

Tableau 28. - Nombres-indices : Prix des oléagineux et des matières grasses sur le marché international

1952-54 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	Oilseeds — Oléagineux	All fats and oils (excluding butter) — Toutes matières grasses (non compris le beurre)								
		Edible/soap oils and fats						Drying oils [4]	Fish oil	Total all fats and oils
	Total [1] all items	Olive oil	Other soft oils [2]	Lauric-acid oils [3]	Lard	Tallow, whale and palm oils	All items			
	Total [1] tous produits	Matières grasses comestibles et destinées à la savonnerie								
		Huile d'olive	Autres huiles fluides [2]	Huiles d'acide laurique [3]	Saindoux	Suif, huiles de baleine et de palme	Ensemble du groupe	Huiles siccatives [4]	Huile de poisson	Ensemble des matières grasses
1950	104	88	111	127	94	129	118	115	121	118
1951	127	124	141	148	129	182	152	164	188	154
1952	98	100	97	88	82	100	94	133	99	99
1953	105	112	105	112	96	91	103	93	95	102
1954	98	87	98	101	123	109	103	69	106	99
1955	92	99	83	87	89	114	93	85	112	92
1956	96	147	105	88	91	117	103	111	120	104
1956 I	90.2	118.2	88.4	84.8	79.0	114.9	94.6	102.6	119.2	96.0
II	91.7	118.2	95.5	85.0	81.3	114.3	96.8	106.6	119.2	98.3
III	95.5	160.4	107.0	85.9	84.0	112.4	102.2	115.4	119.2	104.0
IV	99.7	162.4	112.4	90.3	90.8	116.8	106.9	118.8	122.8	108.6
V	105.0	167.5	117.8	94.2	92.9	120.5	111.1	120.5	125.4	112.5
VI	97.4	160.2	107.4	87.5	86.7	118.5	104.6	112.4	119.2	105.7
VII	92.4	155.8	102.9	85.0	86.1	117.1	101.8	103.2	118.5	102.2
VIII	90.3	149.8	99.4	85.0	89.8	115.5	100.3	105.3	119.7	101.3
IX	90.3	142.6	93.8	85.0	95.6	116.0	99.0	103.7	121.1	99.9
X	91.3	141.6	97.4	85.0	99.4	116.1	100.3	103.8	121.1	101.0
XI	99.4	141.6	113.3	89.5	99.4	119.9	107.4	109.5	121.1	107.9
XII	102.6	141.6	122.8	92.5	105.6	121.0	112.0	127.3	121.1	114.0
1957 I	100.9	126.5	121.7	89.1	108.0	120.4	109.9	124.7	121.1	111.9
II	98.4	123.1	112.9	88.1	108.6	120.3	106.8	109.1	122.5	107.3
III	92.5	118.3	107.9	86.9	105.6	120.8	104.6	104.6	122.3	104.9
IV	91.5	116.4	100.4	86.2	103.3	119.6	101.6	105.2	121.1	102.3
V	89.4	113.7	96.4	85.4	96.7	118.3	99.2	104.7	119.2	100.1
VI	86.6	112.3	94.7	84.2	97.0	117.5	98.0	94.8	116.6	97.9
VII	88.3	110.4	94.6	84.8	102.4	118.2	98.7	94.4	116.6	98.4
VIII	88.6	109.3	97.1	85.5	100.0	118.5	99.5	96.7	117.3	99.4
IX	87.0	104.8	96.2	85.6	97.4	117.0	98.5	96.1	119.7	98.5

NOTE : For a detailed description of methods of calculation, choice of price series, and sources of data used in the computation of the above indices see *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. IV, No. 10, pp. 12-24 : " Indices of International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds, " and Vol. V, No. 10, p. 55.

[1]Includes series for groundnuts, cottonseed, soybeans, copra, palm kernels, linseed, and castor beans. — [2]Includes series for groundnut, soybean, and cottonseed oils. — [3]Includes series for coconut and palm-kernel oils. — [4]Includes series for linseed, castor, and tung oils.

NOTE : Pour une description détaillée de la méthode de calcul, du choix des séries de prix, et des sources des données ayant servi à établir les nombres-indices ci-dessus se reporter au *Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles*, Vol. IV, N° 10, pages 12-24 : « Indice des prix des matières grasses et des graines oléagineuses sur le marché international », et Vol. V, N° 10, p. 55.

[1]Comprend des séries pour les arachides, les graines de coton, les fèves de soja, le coprah, les palmistes, les graines de lin et les graines de ricin. — [2]Comprend des séries pour l'huile d'arachide, de soja et de coton, — [3]Comprend des séries pour l'huile de coco et l'huile de palmiste, — [4]Comprend des séries pour l'huile de lin, de ricin, et d'abrasin.

Table 29. - Maritime freight rates :
A - Tramp shipping freight rates, selected commodities and routes

Tableau 29. - Taux de frets maritimes :
A - Taux de frets des tramps pour certains produits et routes

Year and month — Année et mois	Grain										
	United States-Gulf to :			St. Lawrence to :		Northern Range to :		North Pacific to :		Black Sea[1] to	North China to:
	U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/ Hamburg	West Coast of Italy	U.K. and Continent	Rotterdam	U.K. and Continent	Yugoslavia[1]	U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/ Hamburg	U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/ Rotterdam/ Hamburg
	Rates in original currencies — Taux en monnaies originales										
	Sh/d sterling per long ton		U.S. dollars per long ton	Sh/d. sterl. per long ton	U.S. dollars/ per long ton	Sh/d. sterl. per long ton	U.S. dollars per long ton	Sh/d. sterl. per long ton	U.S. dollars per long ton	Shid. sterl. per long on	Sh /d. st rl. per long ton
1950	[2]53/3[1]/8	69/7	7.88	38/6	5.72	...	...	69/5	...	36/5	94/11
1951	[2]124/0[3]/8	121/2	15.98	101/10	12 28	105/1	...	105/5	...	90/2	176/2
1952	[2]68/10	61/10	10 17	55/11	7.70	66/11	...	100/0	10 56	57/7	113/6
1953	[2]5u/2	50/7	7.46	47/1	5 43	45/3	8.15	71/3	8 89	43/6	84/6
1954	59/5	55/6	...	51/3	6 00	54/11	8.89	81/9	12 58	52/6	81/4
1955	91/1	83/6	12.85	77/7	8.51	79/11	13.13	122/6	16 20	74.5	146/0
1956	114/0	115/10	16.17	90/2	10.90	99/5	17.72	152/9	18.17	...	199/2
1956 VII	100/8	99/2	...	86/11	9.67	91/4	...	—	15.80	...	...
VIII	109/9	109/7	...	90/3	9 50	96/2	...	140/0	16.95	...	165/0
IX	117/7	117/1	...	84/0	10 23	92/9	...	141/0	16.64	...	120/0
X	115/8	114/1	...	84/2	10.50	96/10	...	150/0	17.70	...	...
XI	135/4	131/7	18.25	101/3	16.00	106/8	20.50	156/0	20.40	...	[2]235/0
XII	147/1	135/5	...	97/11	...	127/4	19.50	165/8	22.70	...	[2]234/0
1957 I	139/6	122/3	21.98	[4]100/0	...	124/7	...	162/6	19.75	...	[2]230/0
II	128/5	116/3	19.68	[4]97/11	...	113/5	...	162/6	19.64	...	...
III	100/8	96/8	15.00	[4]88/0	9.75	89/0	13.63	139/0	...	...	[2]170/0
IV	95/8	84/11	...	79/3	...	83/5	13.00	127/6	11.00	...	...
V.	75/11	...	...	59/5	6 63	63/5	13.00	79/2	9.50	...	...
VI	73/9	63/5	...	60/9	6.58	66/2	10.25	79/1	9.55	52.6	...
VII	66/7	...	...	52/9	6.45	56/9	...	74/1	8.13	52.6	...
	Rates in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Taux en dollars des E.-U./t.m.										
1950	7.34	9.59	7.76	5.30	5.63	...	...	9.56	...	5.02	13.08
1951	17.09	16.70	15 73	14 03	12.68	14.48	...	20.73	...	12.42	24.27
1952	9.48	8.52	10.01	7.70	7.58	9.22	...	13.78	10.39	7.93	15.64
1953	6 91	6.91	7.34	6.49	5.43	6 23	8.02	9.82	8.75	5.99	11.64
1954	8.19	7.65	...	7.06	5 91	7.57	8 75	11.26	12.38	7.23	11.21
1955	12.55	11.51	12.65	10.69	8.38	11.01	12.92	16.88	15.94	10.25	20.12
1956	15.70	15.96	15.91	12.42	10.73	13.70	16.46	21.05	17.88	...	27.44
1956 VII	13.87	13.66	...	11.98	9.52	12.58	...	—	15.55	...	...
VIII	15.12	15.10	...	12.44	9.35	12.98	...	19.29	16.68	...	22.74
IX	16.20	16.13	...	11.57	10 07	12.78	...	19.43	16.38	...	16.53
X	15.94	15.72	...	11.60	10.33	13.34	...	20.67	17.42	...	...
XI	18 65	18.13	17.96	13.95	15.75	14.70	20.18	21.50	20 08	...	[2]32.38
XII	20.27	18.66	...	13.49	...	17.54	19.19	22.83	22.34	...	[2]32.24
1957 I	19.20	16.84	21.63	[4]13.78	...	17.17	...	22.39	19.44	...	[2]31.69
II	17.69	16.02	19.37	[4]13.49	...	15.63	...	22.39	19.33	...	...
III	13.87	13.32	14.76	[4]12.13	9.60	12.26	13.41	19.15	...	...	[2]23.42
IV	13.18	11.70	...	10.92	...	11.49	12.79	17.57	10.83	...	...
V.	10.46	...	...	8.19	6.53	8.74	12.79	10.91	9.35	...	...
VI	10.16	8.74	...	8 37	6.48	9.12	10.09	10.90	9.40	7.23	...
VII	91.74	...	...	7.27	6.35	7.82	...	10.21	8.00	7.23	...

NOTE : Table prepared from basic data supplied by the Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden, Germany.

[1]Excluding United States shipping ; rates for United States ships are some 50-60 percent higher than rates shown. — [2]Original quotations in sh/d. sterling per quarter (480 lb.). — [3]Cape route. — [4]First open waters.

NOTE : Tableau préparé d'après des données de base fournies par le Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden (Allemagne).

[1]A l'exception des navires américains dont les taux de fret sont de 50 à 60 pour cent supérieurs. — [2]Cours originaux en shillings et pence sterling par 480 lb. — [3]Route du Cap. — [4]Limite des eaux libres.

Table 29. - Maritime freight rates :
A - Tramp shipping freight rates, selected commodities and routes (concluded)

Tableau 29. - Taux de frets maritimes :
A - Taux de frets des tramps pour certains produits et routes (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Grain					Sugar					Groundnuts[1]	Soybeans
	River Plate to :		Australia :			Cuba to :		San Domingo	Mauritius	Queensland	Gambia	U.S. Gulf
	U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/Hamburg	Western	Eastern	Full Range	U.K.	Rotterdam	to United Kingdom			to U.K.	to Japan
	Rates in original currencies - Taux en monnaies originales											
	Sh/d sterling per long ton											U.S. dollars per long ton
1950	48/8	46/1	69/10	76/5	70/10	60/1	67/7	53/10	55/7	84/3	89/11 1/2	...
1951	103/9	94/8	131/9	151/5 1/2	148/9	138/8	146/3	134/2	118/4	...	171/6 1/2	...
1952	63/8	62/6 1/2	95/0 1/2	102/7	96/5	87/2	87/9 1/2	89/11 1/2	66/6 1/2	103/11	133/10	13.19
1953	70/7 1/2	70/2	82/11	92/1	87/9	66/3	68/7	60/0	65/1	113/2	100/4	10.61
1954	82/3	79/2	80/1	90/4	86/8	66/11	78/6	67/4	72/3	117/4	...	12.14
1955	110/4	96/5	126/11	131/7	11/9	114/6	111/7	103/4	99/5	157/0	135/0	16.77
1956	155/2	145/11	171/1	176/3	173/0	128/8	127/9	124/10	135/1	214/8	...	21.84
1956 VII	155/7	139/10	149/5	157/0	152/4	[3]142/6	[3]142/6	...	122/0	190/0	...	21.55
VIII	154/7	144/0	165/0	164/2	164/3	...	139/0	132/0	130/0	190/0	...	22 81
IX	148/11	147/8	176/1	165/0	175/0	139/6	138/5	127/0	144/5	225/0	[4]110/0	22 56
X	153/8	153/5	174/10	177/6	175/2	...	137/6	...	147/3	250/0	...	22 85
XI	167/10	167/11	186/8	190/0	188/4	154/0	...	139/0	151/2	...	...	25.75
XII	182/8	178/9	209/6	214/2	211/3	...	...	...	157/9	...	...	24.63
1957 I	180/8	174/1	199/2	202/6	200/1	167/6	161/3	147/1	...	290/0	...	25.67
II	173/5	150/1	...	...	...	158/9	...	136/7	...	...	...	24.75
III	128/6	109/6	150/0	...	...	148/1	137/3	122/6	...	215/0	...	21.17
IV	113/6	102/7	150/0	157/6	152/2	142/9	...	120/0	...	...	...	21.63
V	97/6	97/0	103/3	110/0	104/9	117/6	118/6	102/6	82/6	125/0	...	18.83
VI	101/9	95/6	92/6	...	...	115/0	113/2	100/0	81/3	...	...	17.15
VII	98/8	77/11	85/3	92/6	86/7	...	97/6	...	82/6	111/8	...	14.25
	Rates in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Taux en dollars des E.-U./t.m.											
1950	6 71	6 35	9.62	10 53	9 76	8 28	9.31	7.42	7.66	11.61	12 40	...
1951	14.30	13 04	18.15	20.87	20 50	19.11	20.15	18 49	16 31	...	23.63	...
1952	8 77	8 62	13.10	14 13	13.29	12 01	12.10	12 40	9.17	14 32	18 44	12 98
1953	9.73	9.67	11.43	12.69	12 09	9.13	9.45	8.27	8 97	15.59	13.82	10.44
1954	11.33	10.91	11.03	12 45	11.94	9 22	10 82	9.30	9.96	16.17	...	11.95
1955	15 20	13.28	17.49	18.13	17.60	15.78	15.37	14.24	13.70	21.63	18.60	16.51
1956	21.38	20.11	23.57	24.29	23.84	17.73	17.60	17.20	18.61	29.58	...	21.50
1956 VII	21.44	19.27	20.59	21.63	20 99	[3]19.63	[3]19.63	...	16.81	26.18	...	21.21
VIII	21.30	19.84	22.74	22 62	22 63	...	19.15	18.19	17.91	26.18	...	22.45
IX	20 52	20 21	24 26	22.74	24 12	19.22	19.07	17.50	19.90	31.00	[4]15.16	22 20
X	21.17	21.14	24 09	24 46	24 14	...	18.95	...	20.29	34.45	...	22.49
XI	23.13	23.14	25.72	26.18	25.95	21.22	...	19.15	20 83	...	...	25.34
XII	25.17	24.63	28.87	29.51	29.11	...	...	...	21.74	...	...	24.24
1957 I	24.91	23.99	27.44	27.90	27.57	23.08	22.22	20 27	...	39.96	...	25.26
II	23 90	20.68	...	...	...	21.87	...	18.82	...	...	...	24.36
III	17.71	15 09	20 67	...	...	20 40	18.91	16 88	...	29.62	...	20 84
IV	15 64	14.13	20.67	21.70	20.97	19.67	...	16.53	...	...	...	21.29
V	13.43	13 37	14 23	15.16	14.43	16.19	16 33	14 12	11.37	17.22	...	18.53
VI	14 02	13 16	12.75	...	...	15.85	15 59	13.78	11.20	...	...	16 88
VII	13.60	10.74	11.75	12.75	11.93	...	13.43	...	11.37	15.39	...	14.02

[1]Bulk, unshelled. — [2]Liner rate. — [3]To Continent. — [4]Three consecutive trips.

[1]Arachides en vrac, non décortiquées. — [2]Taux pour services réguliers. — [3]A destination du Continent. — [4]Trois voyages consécutifs.

Table 29. - Maritime freight rates :
B - Index numbers of ocean freight rates, selected countries

Tableau 29. - Taux de frets maritimes :
B - Indices des frets maritimes pour certains pays

1953 = 100

Year and month / Année et mois	Denmark	Germany, W.[1]		Italy	Netherlands		Norway		Sweden	United Kingdom				
	Dry Cargo	Dry Cargo		Dry Cargo	General Index		Dry Cargo		Dry Cargo	General	Grain	Sugar	Fertilizers	Average
	Trip Charter	Trip Charter	Liner Services	General Index	Trip Charter	Time Charter	Trip Charter	Time Charter	Trip Charter	Trip Charter				Time Charter
1950	88	...	...	...	...	...	97	115	78	98	...	...	...	...
1951	148	...	...	...	...	...	201	308	147	203	...	...	...	...
1952	118	...	...	...	...	...	128	169	111	129	126	124	121	165
1953	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	105	...	...	110	102	106	106	117	104	111	109	118	106	118
1955	135	132	108	156	160	155	148	205	134	165	168	176	141	214
1956	152	166	119	189	205	210	174	288	148	203	219	214	159	285
1956 I	151	153	114	168	174	179	158	235	144	186	202	—	—	228
II	151	149	114	168	176	226	154	236	143	181	197	175	—	245
III	149	155	116	174	167	194	158	246	142	190	211	192	—	250
IV	149	165	117	189	185	211	166	274	144	196	233	203	137	286
V	147	167	116	199	207	183	167	294	147	209	229	222	—	314
VI	150	160	118	197	192	189	173	276	150	201	203	222	171	280
VII	152	158	118	180	194	195	173	283	149	200	205	226	158	279
VIII	152	162	119	184	195	202	176	281	148	204	213	209	—	291
IX	152	162	121	184	204	241	181	304	144	201	216	215	—	288
X	152	164	121	196	194	217	178	308	143	198	215	221	154	317
XI	161	190	126	206	252	257	197	342	155	221	247	233	163	316
XII	168	205	129	225	289	239	206	373	164	244	260	239	174	342
1957 I	168	199	131	211	254	243	203	364	150	224	238	240	158	361
II	164	188	134	200	223	219	195	332	140	216	229	228	169	340
III	157	159	137	192	199	217	176	278	130	188	192	197	140	273
IV	147	151	139	166	175	230	164	274	124	173	173	193	142	272
V	138	130	134	...	157	168	150	239	121	150	134	170	133	197
VI	135	119	132	...	...	...	139	189	121	142	129	168	...	184
VII	132	113	131	...	...	...	134	158	116	131	122	135	...	155

NOTE : The national index numbers were recalculated on the base 1953 = 100, for the purpose of international comparability. All indices refer to tramp shipping, except those for Germany, which also include rates by liner.

[1]Base : July-December 1954 = 100.

Denmark : Weighted average of quotations for commodities carried by Danish ships to and from Danish ports. The routes selected are given equal weights within each commodity.

Germany, Western : Trip charter : weighted average of quotations by ships of all flags to and from ports between Antwerp and Hamburg inclusive. Liner services : weighted average of rates ruling on important routes to and from Lubeck and ports between Antwerp and Hamburg inclusive.

Norway : Trip charter: weighted average of quotations for selected commodities carried by ships of all flags on selected routes of the world. Routes are given equal weights within each commodity. Time charter : average, for charters running less than a year, of oil burning (including diesel) vessels of 9,000 - 11,000 dead weight tons.

Sweden : Dry cargo: unweighted average of quotations by ships of all flags to and from Swedish ports.

United Kingdom : Only quotations in sterling are included. Trip charter - general ; weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships were engaged in 1951, except the U.K. - Elbe/Brest route. Averages for routes and commodities are determined on the basis of freight revenue earned by the U.K. tramp fleet in 1951. Time charter : includes only quotations for vessels of 8,000 tons and over, dead weight, except coal-fired steamers engaged either in round voyages or for periods of not more than nine months. Steamers and motor vessels are given equal weights

NOTE : Les indices nationaux ont été recalculés sur la base 1953 = 100 aux fins de la comparabilité internationale. Tous les indices se rapportent aux transports par tramps, sauf pour l'Allemagne dont les indices comprennent aussi les taux des lignes régulières.

[1]Base : juillet-décembre 1954 = 100.

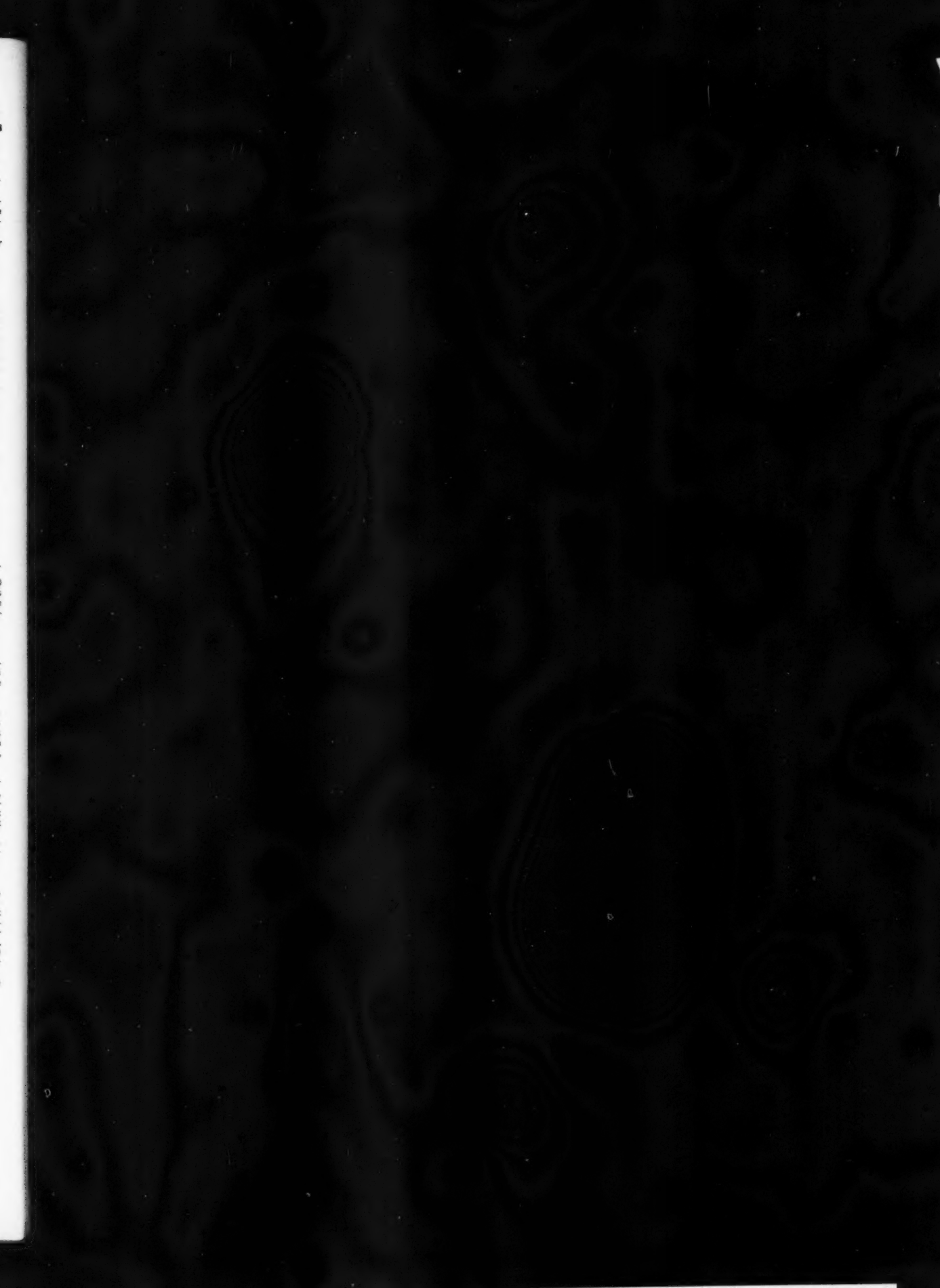
Danemark: Moyenne pondérées des taux pour les marchandises transportées par des navires danois en provenance et à destination des ports danois. Les routes choisies ont été affectées d'un coefficient uniforme pour chaque produit donné.

Allemagne occidentale: Affrètement au voyage: moyenne pondérée des taux pour navires battant tous pavillons à destination ou en provenance d'Anvers, de Hambourg ou d'un port intermédiaire. Services réguliers : moyenne pondérée des frets sur des trajets importants, en provenance de Lubeck et des ports situés entre Anvers et Hambourg, ou y aboutissant.

Norvège : Affrètements au voyage : moyenne pondérée des taux pour certaines marchandises transportées par navires battant tous pavillons, sur certaines routes du monde. Les routes ont été affectées d'un coefficient uniforme pour chaque produit donné. Affrètements à temps : moyenne pour les affrètements de moins d'un an de navires chauffant au mazout (y compris le diesel), de 9.000 à 11.000 tonnes dw.

Suède : Cargaisons sèches : Moyenne non pondérée des taux pour navires battant tous pavillons à destination ou en provenance de ports suédois.

Royaume-Uni : Ne comprend que les taux en sterling. Affrètements au voyage : moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles navigait en 1951 la flotte britannique de tramps, à l'exception de la route Royaume-Uni-Elbe/Brest. Les moyennes pour les routes et les produits sont déterminées sur la base du revenu de la flotte britannique de tramps en 1951. Affrètements à temps : ne comprend que les taux pour navires de 8 000 tonnes dw et plus, à l'exception des navires chauffant au charbon, pour des affrètements aller et retour ou des affrètements ne dépassant pas neuf mois. Les navires à vapeur et à moteur ont été affectés du même coefficient.



CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers numbers 11-12 of Volume V and numbers 1-10 of Volume VI

	V	VI
ARTICLES		
An international comparison of trends in cereal yields during 1920-55, and outlook	11,12	
Sampling methods and censuses		1
Report of the expert working party on agricultural support measures		3
Meeting of experts on international index numbers of agricultural production		3
Prices of agricultural products in Europe, 1955/56		4
Long-range projection of food consumption		6
Disguised unemployment and underemployment in agriculture		7/8
The economic determinants of jute production		9
The place of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in national development programs		10
SPECIAL FEATURE		
Per caput fiber consumption levels	12	
A comparison of fruit consumption trends in the United Kingdom and other countries		2
COMMODITY NOTES		
Quarterly notes on commodity markets		3,7/8,10
BREAD GRAIN		
European Common Market		9
World trade in wheat and rye	11	
COARSE GRAIN		
European Common Market		9
Prices		3
CACAO		
European Common Market		7/8
FAO Cacao Study Group	12	
Prices		3
COFFEE		
European Common Market		10
Prices		3
COTTON		
Consumption		5
European Common Market		7/8
Prices		3,5
Supplies		5
DAIRY PRODUCTS		
Butter		
Prices		3,7/8
European Common Market		10
Milk		
Dried milk		6
EGGS		
Prices		7/8
Trade		1
FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS		
Copra and coconut oil		
FAO meeting on coconut problems		2
European Common Market		10
Prices	12	3,5
Recent market developments		6
Situation and outlook		
Lauric acid oil	12	
Olive oil		5
World trade	12	5
FIBERS		
Hard fibers		
European Common Market		9
Jute		
European Common Market		9
Prices		3
Long vegetable fibers		
Consumption		1
Prices		1,3
Production		1
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
Bananas		
European Common Market		10
Citrus fruit		
European Common Market		7/8
Production		7/8
Trade		7/8
MEAT		
European Common Market		10
Production		5
Prices		5
Trade		5
POULTRY MEAT		
Trade		7/8
RICE		
CCP Consultative Subcommittee on Economic Aspects of Rice		12
European Common Market		6
Group of experts on rice grading and standardization		12
Prices		3
Production		3
Supplies		3
Trade		3
RUBBER		
Prices		3
SUGAR		
Consumption	11	
Outlook		3
Prices		3
Production	11	3
Stocks		3
TEA		
Prices		3,6
Trade		6
Supply/demand position		6
TOBACCO		
Consumption		1
European Common Market		9
Outlook		1
Prices		1
Production		1
Stocks		1
Supplies		1
Trade		1
WHEAT		
European Common Market		9
Prices		3
Production		2
Supply and demand		2
Trade		2,7/8
COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS		
Report of the 28th Session		4
FAO Commodity Groups		4
EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET		
Bananas		10
Cacao		7/8
Citrus fruit		7/8
Coffee		10
Cotton		7/8
Dairy products		10
Fats and oils		10
Grain		9
Jute and hard fibers		9
Meat		10
Rice		6
Tobacco		9
STATISTICS		
SPECIAL FEATURE		
Consumption of fertilizers		1
Index numbers of agricultural production		2,5,9
PRODUCTION		
Revised production data	11-12	1-10
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cacao beans	11	
Coffee	11	
Tea	11	
Wine	11	
Fibers		
Abaca, sisal, henequen		5
Cotton		5
Flax		5
Hemp		5
Jute		5
Rayon		5
Fruit		
Apples	12	
Bananas		7/8
Citrus fruit		6
Dates		9
Figs		9
Grapes		9
Pears	12	
Raisins		9
Grain		
Barley	12	2,9
Maize	12	2,6,9
Millet and sorghum		9
Oats	12	2,9
Rice	12	3,6,9
Rye	11	3,6,9
Wheat	11	3,6,9
Livestock and products		
Buffaloes	12	
Cattle		3,9
Horses, mules, asses		9
Pigs		1
Sheep	12	5
Chickens		2,7/8
Ducks		2,7/8
Geese		2,7/8
Turkeys		2,7/8
Butter	11	
Dairy products		1,4,7/8,10
Cheese		10
Eggs, Hen		2,7/8
Meat	12	1,4,7/8,10
Milk		6,9
Wool		5

CUMULATIVE INDEX (concluded)

	V	VI
Oilseeds and oils		
Copra		
Cottonseed		4,10
Groundnuts		4,10
Linseed		4,10
Olives and olive oil		4,10
Palm kernels and palm oil		10
Rapeseed		4,10
Sesame		4,10
Soybeans		4,10
Sunflowerseed		4,10
Pulses		
Broad beans		3
Chick-peas		3
Dry beans		2
Dry peas		3
Lentils		3
Roots and tubers		
Cassava		1
Potatoes		1,7/8
Sweet potatoes and yams		1
Rubber		5
Sugar		2,7/8
Tobacco	11	6,9
Vegetables		
Onions	12	
TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cacao beans	11	3,6,9
Coffee	11	3,6,9
Tea	11	3,6,9
Fibers		
Cotton		2,5
Fruit		
Lemons and limes		3,6,9
Oranges and tangerines		3,6,9

	V	VI
Grain		
Barley	12	2,5,9
Maize	12	2,5,9
Oats	12	2,5,9
Rice	11–12	1–10
Rye	12	2,5,9
Wheat and wheat flour	11–12	1–10
Livestock products		
Butter		1,7/8
Cheese		1,7/8
Eggs		2,5,7/8
Meat		1,7/8
Milk		1,7/8
Wool	12	2,5
Oilseeds and oils		
Copra and coconut oil		4,10
Cottonseed and oil		4,10
Groundnuts and oil		4,10
Linseed and oil		4,10
Olive oil		4,10
Palm kernels and oil		4,10
Palm oil		4,10
Soybeans and oil		4,10
Sugar	11	3,7/8
Tobacco	11	3,6,9
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		2,5,7/8
PRICES		
Series of international significance	11–12	1–10
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cacao, tea	11	6
Coffee	11	6
Feedstuffs, miscellaneous		2,7/8

	V	VI
Fibers		
Cotton	11	5
Fibers, miscellaneous	11	5
Grain		
Barley		2,9
Maize		2,9
Oats		2,9
Rice		3,9
Rye		3,9
Wheat		3,9
Livestock products		
Butter	12	7/8
Cheese	12	7/8
Eggs	12	7/8
Meat		
Beef		1,6
Pigs		1,6
Poultry	12	7/8
Sheep and lambs		1,6
Milk	12	7/8
Wool	11	5
Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Fats and oils		4,10
Oilseeds		4,10
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		1,5
Rubber	11	5
Tobacco	11	6
Index numbers		
Agricultural and wholesale prices		3,9
Prices of fats and oils and oilseeds		4,10
Prices received and prices paid by farmers		1,7/8
Retail food prices and cost of living	11	5
Maritime freight rates		4,10

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